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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1868.

GENERAL TOPICS.

I.

To Correspondents.—We have on hand a large number of contributions to the Sunday Journal—chiefly poetry. Some of these we shall publish as soon as room can be found for them. Among them are "The Gulf of the Past;" "To One Weeping;" "The Forsaken;" "Beauty's Victim;" "Volante;" "The Fisher's Family;" "Inconstant," etc.

II.

Among the new fashions a novel article, which combines beauty with utility, is a riding-whip for ladies' use, in the butt of which a pretty fan lies secreted, until required for use, when it is brought out and spread as if by magic, and is as quickly returned to its place, when no one would suspect anything but an ordinary whip.

III.

The Nimrod Club at Rome is passing through a convulsion of excitement, brought about by a dispute upon the question whether the fox's tail is at the disposal of the person first in at the death, or is to be given to the master of the hounds for his award. Miss Hosmer, Miss Cushman, and others have resigned from the club, and propose to establish a pack of their own.

IV.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has repeated her operatic triumph in London, and has even added to the laurels which she so quickly and completely won last November. On the 4th inst. she made her first appearance of the season at Drury Lane Theatre as Violetta, in the opera of "La Traviata." The judgment of the critics is that, if any change could be marked between this season and the last, it was on the side of advancement rather than of retrogression. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present.

V.

The London papers are attacking the Lord Chamberlain for interdicting the play of "Oliver Twist." If we believed in the interference of the Government with such matters, we should not object to this special exercise of its authority. There are passages in "Oliver Twist" which, as acted, were not only demoralizing but brutalizing. The London *Times* takes right ground, however, when it condemns the Lord Chamberlain for refusing a license to the play, after permitting so many that are worse.

VI.

Dr. E. H. F. Peters writes to the Utica *Herald* that a new planet belonging to the group of the asteroids, and the ninety-eighth of them, was discovered at the Litchfield Observatory of Hamilton College, on Saturday night last, in eleven hours, seventeen minutes, fifty-one seconds of right ascension, one degree, thirty-eight minutes, thirteen seconds of southern declination. It has the brightness of a star of the twelfth magnitude, with a slow retrograde motion about twenty-seconds of time per day, in right ascension, and a motion of six minutes toward the south.

VII.

A portion of the Palatine Hill has been purchased by the Emperor of France from the ex-King of Naples. It is a mine of artistic wealth, teeming with statues, altars, ornaments, and rich marbles. Signor Rosa, to whom the excavations on this site are entrusted, has just discovered a large altar, bearing an inscription stating that it was erected by Cneius Domitius Calvinus, twice Vice Consul, B. C. 53 and 40. He largely decorated the Palatine with treasures, granted to him by the Senate after the suppression of the Iberian insurrection. The altar is supposed to have stood before the statue of Jupiter Victor, in the temple of that name.

VIII.

An ordinary German dwelling house is described by Bayard Taylor to be a frame set up, after which the spaces between the timbers are filled with twigs cut the proper length and intorwoven like basket-work. Raw stiff clay is then plastered over them, forced into all the interstices, and fresh costings are applied as it cracks in drying. When this is polished with a trowel it forms a warm, solid wall, which will stand fifty or a hundred years. For roofing, large tiles are invariably used. The roof is always made with a steep pitch, as it should be in a northern climate.

IX.

There are still rumors about Talleyrand's Memoirs, though they have not yet made their appearance. Will they repeat the outward successes, or reveal the inward disgusts of that strange life? Toward the close Talleyrand wrote: "Eighty-three years passed away! What scenes of agitation! how many enmities created, and all without any result, except a great moral and physical fatigue, profound discouragement for the future, and disgust for the past!" Talleyrand's last speech was characteristic of his deep-rooted distrust in all professions of disinterested affection. "The Archbishop of Paris would give his life for you," observed M. Dupanloup, the spiritual adviser of the dying diplomat. "He could make much better use of it," replied Talleyrand, curtly, and expired.

X.

The last New York Home Journal tells us that the following engagements are officially announced: Mr. Frederick Lathrop, who, it will be recollected, gave the celebrated and much-talked-of "Bachelor German," last winter, is engaged to Miss Millie Van Auken, daughter of Barret Van Auken, Esq., of 421 Fifth Avenue. The wedding will take place in this city during the month of May. Mr. Sidney W. Crofut is engaged to Miss Lucy E. Marcy, both of Brooklyn. Mr. W. L. Loring to Miss Hattie Bill, of Boston; and Mr. Reed to Miss Bulkley of this city.

The approaching marriage of M. Alexandre Taniewoki, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Russian Army, with M'lle Anna Schwenk is announced.

M'lle de Monstier, second daughter of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is to be married to M. Uljas du Luart, an *attache*.

Prince Soltykoff is about to marry M'lle Andrea, an actress who has retired some time from the stage. The prince has two sons.

A LETTER, PERSONAL AND DEFENSIVE.

FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON BRICKS.

A STRONG-MINDED WOMAN.

Louisville, April 20, 1868.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Gentlemen:—When I penned the letter in the Sunday Journal, a short time since, on the subject of petticoats, I had no idea that I would make any of your readers mad, or anything of that sort; but it seems that I reckoned without my hostess, and that, in spite of the delicate and deferential manner in which I handled the subject, I trod on quite a number of sensitive toes. I have received at least a dozen notes from fair hands—or from suppositiitiously fair hands—abusing me for writing that letter. In most of them, however, the abuse is so prettily worded that it is almost as pleasant as an ordinary article of praise. One of them, though, written from New Harmony, Ind., and signed "A Strong-Minded Woman," is so fierce in its denunciation that it makes me ashamed, not of myself, but of the Congressional District in which New Harmony stands. The indications are that she is very mad indeed. She declares, among other severe things, that, if I "don't quit meddling with petticoats," I "ought to be mounted on a rail and ridden out of town to the tune of 'The Rogue's March.'" This is a part of what I get for an honest expression of opinion upon a mere matter of taste. Well, perhaps this Strong-Minded Woman is right. I don't care much whether she is or not. At any rate, I have had my say about the petticoats, and if I am carefully let alone it is not likely that I shall meddle with them any more. But whether let alone or not, my New Harmony correspondent may rest assured that I shall never meddle with hers.

YUBA DAM.

In yesterday's issue of one of the city papers, upon whose merits as a literary journal I place so low an estimate that I rarely open it oftener than once a day, there appears, from the penof Mr. Yuba Dam, another violent and disgusting attack upon my personal character as an admirer of what Shakspeare makes a warlike son of Imperial Rome denominate "the dear, d—[*dashed*]—d, inconstant sex." I would be surprised at this second attempt to break down and destroy my enviable and exalted standing in this female community, were I not familiar with the tradition of the eagle, that, towering in its pride of place, was hawked at by a mousing owl. If I have ever wronged Mr. Dam in any shape or form, I am wholly unconscious of the fact. If I have ever caused an eclipse of his heart and happiness by coming between them and the smiles of the woman he adores, I cannot recall the occasion upon which the phenomenon occurred. I have already explained, and I had hoped satisfactorily, that prejudices of caste imbibed from the patrician wet-nurse who had the honor to play commissary to my motherless infancy would forever deter me, even if undeterred by other considerations, from seeking to supplant him in the young and blushing affections of his Mary Jane. In a former letter I endeavored to explain, and the fault is not mine if the explanation was not understood, that he in whose transparent veins there flows a purple tide which claims its source among the genealogical intricacies of a golden but long forgotten age, and whose escutcheon, unmarred by a blot and unmarked by a bar-sinister, was made the proudest boast of heraldry by a lordly race who would have looked down with ineffable contempt upon Tudor and Plantagenet—in short, that he who numbers among his ancestors more than one who thrice refused a kingly crown upon the Lupercal, or probably would have done it if they had been there—must—that is to say, should—but hang it! I've forgotten what I intended to say. I believe, though, that I merely meant to remark, in connection with my Yuba-Damnably supposed matrimonial intentions towards the young lady in question, that—

——Gentlemen,
Like the stars, may not stoop after rising.

I am charged by Colonel Dam—I believe his connection with a battalion of Minnesota Home Guards during the late rebellion of the United States against the Confederate Government gives him a sort of claim to that title—I am charged by Colonel Dam, I repeat, with the high social crime and misdemeanor of cherishing a *penchant* for such widows as have inherited from their late husbands, or other sources, a handsome accumulation of the glittering dust of earth. And the worst of it is, there are some among that class of the marriageable material of this market who believe the charge to be true. No longer ago than this morning I met in the street a bereaved one who was out shopping in a new spring bonnet and a black velvet sacque trimmed with bugles, and other jet instruments of millinery music for which I have no name, and no sooner did she see me gracefully approaching than she dodged into a corner drug-store upon the transparent pretext of wishing to purchase a bottle of Phalon's Fleur de Mayo. Swayed by the diabolical misrepresentations of Mr. Dam, she was evidently afraid that I would marry her and secure the title deeds to her estate before the police could be summoned to the rescue. And yet, thirty years ago my grandfather inflicted upon hers, with the aid of other independent voters of the district, the humiliation of a seat in Congress! The knowledge of this fact, and of the additional fact stated above, should have convinced her that her fears were groundless.

I have no prejudices against widows in the abstract. I may say, on the contrary, that I like them, whether rich or poor—whether they

Flaunt in calico or flutter in brocade.

But notwithstanding this liking, it is not the present, nor the prospective, desire of my heart to marry one of them, no matter how attractive her rent-roll or her bank-account may be. That this is the simple truth, let the following lines attest. They were recently addressed to a lady whose personal attractions are all that painting can express and whose wealth is all that youthful misers fancy when they love. Had Yuba Dam's slander been in the slightest degree true, they would not have been written:

TO MRS S*****.

I own that those are wondrous fair—
Thy widow's weeds become thee much:
The sheen upon thy silken hair—
Oh, rarely have I looked on such!
The rose and lily sweetly blend
Upon thy young unwritten cheek,
And it is heaven to be thy friend—
To be ought else I may not seek.
Ah, never a rosier, sweeter lip
Than thine was given to woman fair,
And I would give the world to sip
The kisses sweet that cluster there.
But trust me lady, when I swear,
In all of reason's calm repose,
By thy dark eyes of liquid fire,
I would not for a crown aspire
To wear thy Dear Departed's clothes.—BRICKS.

SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT.

After writing the above, the conduct of Mr. Dam struck me in so serious a light that I determined to bring him to account for it. I accordingly purchased a hundred and fifty pounds of buck-shot and a dozen kegs of powder, and having barricaded myself with railroad iron in a gunsmith's shop which I chartered for the occasion, I sent Mr. Dam a peremptory demand to apologize at once or come around and fight me. He soon appeared under a flag of truce in front of my ferruginous Gibraltar, surrounded by a brilliant staff, consisting of Captain Faxey, Whisky-Inspector-General, and Lieutenant Rodgy, Master-of-Liquor-Transportation. A parley ensued, and finding that I could not withstand an assault from so formidable a force, I proposed to surrender, upon the condition that I should be permitted to retain my private property and march out with such of the honors of war as my exhausted energies and limited transportation would allow me to carry. This was agreed to, with the further condition that I should lend each of the enemy a subsidy of two dollars and a half until the last of next week, and the conflict, which had threatened such serious consequences, was brought to a close. I trust the affair is settled permanently, and that Yuba Dam will devote his whole time to the charming Mary Jane and let me alone.

"MATTER-OF-FACT."

Having happily escaped from one difficulty, I am not inclined to throw myself into another. Hence, I shall not attempt just now to repel the attack of "Matter-of-Fact" in last Sunday's Journal. I am afraid I should get the worst of it. I shall, therefore, retire from the field, leaving the row to Kitty Clovertop, who is abundantly able to take care of herself, even though her allies stand aloof—

Their lances unlifted, their trumpets unblown.

With a more than ordinary height of esteem, I am, gentlemen,
Very truly yours,
George Washington Bricks.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

RIVER-SIDE VEGETATION.

A LETTER FROM LEONORA.

I have just come in from a glorious ride along the valley and cliffs, with all the beauty and gladness of the outside world yet fresh within my mind. Only a short time ago, we ("Lethe" and I) bent our steps adown a vista of rose colored trees, with here and there one of pale sea-green, glittering and glistening in an armor of clashing crystal. The sun was obscured by luminous pearl-gray clouds, and the ground encrusted with snow, all so pure and beautiful. The "Black Crook" in full blaze was *far* eclipsed. Ah! I felt happy and grateful, and melted even to tears by the exalting beauty of that enchanting scene. But happy tears are transient, and, a few moments after, I broke into a hilarious laugh over the lugubrious conclave I chanced to stumble upon—Fred, Gus, and papa—bemoaning the supposed loss of the fruit crop. Now the possible wants of next summer had not presented themselves to the improvident mind of "gipsy" Leonora, who admits care only when she clamors at the very door.

But *to-day* April smiled, oh! so blandly, and though not so grand, yet more lovable. What a labyrinth of beauty is the shaded valley, with its silvery, murmuring stream, its tufts of moss upon gray old rocks, and groupings of ferns and delicate wild flowers. No matter if there *is* a thick lattice of bare branches overhead, the blue sea above shines through the interstices, and the sunshine gilds many a rough old giant of the forest until he looks like a knightly cavalier in royal armor. But "Lethe" is restless and impatient in the still valley, and paws the wave-washed rocks until the grave old hills wake an echo of splashing water and ringing hoof. The cliffs! the towering, lonely, difficult, cliffs, for him, and with a keen pant of delight he plants his little feet upon the slippery hillside soil, and soon stands triumphant upon the summit; to him, as to his happy mistress, there is delight in overcoming difficulties. And yet, there are times when I am ready to question with the melancholy lotus-eaters the gain of "ever climbing up the climbing wave." Sometimes, while toiling through the mazy intervolutions of some intricate nocturne or fantasia, I pause to rest my tired fingers and wonder if the weary work will ever meet with happy return. When among my friends would not prefer some roaring march or jiggy quadrille? Again, while vexing my tired brain over some knotty problem, ecclesiastical, metaphysical, ethical, or political, I throw the musty documents down and question myself of the possible good to come of such tiresome investigation. Perhaps, after all, the soil is unworthy the culture, and the work of searching for the "two grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff" an unprofitable job. But my good angel whispers, "Any sort of toil is better than idleness," and I plod on, and, when the nocturne is mastered and the knotty question straightened, I am happy. Thoughts are troublesome only while chaotic, and the consciousness of being "master of the situation" is happiness and peace.

I sometimes wonder if Kitty, so graceful and gay, was ever troubled with reducing refractory thoughts to coherence. Life, to me, is so *intense*. The world looks *vast* and thought and emotion boundless. Johnson informs us that such a spectacle of buoyancy and hopefulness is contemptible. Perhaps so, but I would rather be contemptible and happy than wise and miserable. It gives me the heartache to read of the empty mockery of life lead by such as Milton, Byron, and Johnson. I pity Johnson more than any. Milton's cold dignity is repelling—Byron's recklessness and abandon mingles with pity, disgust—but who does not feel his heart stirred to its very depths by the sorrows and struggles of the unhappy Johnson? curst with disease and a "vile melancholy" which unfitted for human companionship and drove him almost mad. If this dreary isolation be the lot of the great, let me be small.

A LESSON.

Lessons have been the order of the day with me as far back as I am able to recall. I wonder at what age one is supposed to be exempt from lessons. Tell me, some one, that I may look forward to that time as an oasis in the desert. I was gratuitously favored with one some few days ago on board the steamer "United States," which has left a lasting impression; and my chief object in recording it is through the feeble hope of convincing "Macduff" that no more "laying on" is needed.

We, my cousin and I, found the ladies in the cabin suffering from a violent relapse into silence. It was that memorable

"Party in the parlor.
All silent and all dim."

I ventured to prattle a little while with somebody's pretty darling who had crept up beside me, but succeeded only in attracting a battery of inquisitive eyes, among them a pair of dark ones—said to be dangerous—staring fixedly over a newspaper—and fled to the piano for relief, where I amused myself with strumming a few gentle arias from Il Trovatore and Lucie de Lammermoor, in a subdued key not likely to startle the quiescent group. A few were aroused by the sound; a sharp voice at my elbow startled me by exclaiming: "Are you a magazine or newspaper contributor?" I turned hastily and encountering a pair of keen, uncompromising eyes, was opening my lips with the intention of uttering some sort of quibble or equivoque, when a magisterial inclination of her irreproachable frizettes (she was about thirty and rather prim) gave me to understand that the query was not addressed to myself—oh! no, as your rural correspondent is the fortunate possessor of a very inoffensive air, not in the least suggestive of "articles"—but to a lady opposite. The patronizing air of the speaker invited attention, so I relinquished my strumming and fell into an attitude of attention. "I am not," said No. 2, civilly, "are you?" "I am!" "I thought you had the air of a literary lady," said No. 2, admiringly. "May I inquire for whom you write?" Importance replied that she might. But a middle-aged gentleman was requesting me to favor him with Cramer's "Last Idea," and as I like middle-aged gentlemen, and was not much concerned about the literary lady's affairs, transferred my attention to the *execution* of Cramer's "Last Idea."

After that there were rondas, mazurkas, redowas, and I know not what all, to be gone through with, interlarded with numerous suggestions and corrections from the middle-aged gentleman, whose hobby, evidently, was musical fastidiousness. But the middle-aged gentleman was merciful, and at length, procuring me a seat beside the discussionists and opposite the dark eyes, now quite hidden by the newspaper, retired to his former position across the way. I found the literary lady engaged in discussing the "Journal." How she slew 'em! The virtuous Sampson among the wicked Philistines was nothing! Editors and correspondents all lay in a mangled heap of "dead and wounded," and I was congratulating myself upon being too small for the pompous lady's observation, when No. 2 said: "You probably have not noticed 'Leonora'—I would like to know your opinion of *her*." "*Nothing*, however small, escapes my notice!" Then drawing her august person into a rigid exclamation point, she continued: "Leonora is *pert*; she is impertinent and *silly*; she needs a good *lesson*, and it is my intention to give it to her *myself!*"

This pen acknowledges its incompetence to do justice to my feelings at that moment. Mrs. Hamper being let down in a wicker basket from perilous heights of Mount Blanc by the immortal Christopher Tadpole, even fails to typify them. "Lessons, lessons," I cried in despair, "am I forever to be haunted, worried, and persecuted with lessons? and will I at last fall into an early grave their helpless victim?" "Well," spoke up the middle aged gentleman, rather impatiently, "What if she *is* pert, where's the difference? It is no crime that I know of to be pert, or silly, either, for that matter;" and he pulled a "Journal" out of his pocket and went to reading. I looked upon that middle-aged gentleman with increased approbation, and visions of possible mines in Golconda floated through my mind; which were speedily checked upon observing the middle-aged lady at his side. "Madame," exclaimed the owner of the dark eyes, dropping his paper, "I have the honor of a *personal* acquaintance with all the writers of whom you have spoken—except, indeed," with a quizzical smile, "gipsy Leonora."

I could bear no more, but retired precipitately to the guards, and, leaning upon the railing, looked northward to where the pale line of sky stretched out drearily beneath murky clouds, soliloquizing, "And this is Fame!—oh! Fame let us two part friends." Since which time Leonora has sat in the "sack-cloth and ashes' of repentance, revolving the momentous question of "To be or not to be?" Whether it is better to "run away and live to fight another day," or "flourish an hour and perish" under that awful forthcoming lesson.

LES FEMMES.

How fashionable it has become among the literati to complain of us. We are extravagant, idle, superficial, and *fast*. Now, if "fast" be the opposite of slow, which is dull, I see no harm in being fast. In more complimentary juxtaposition to our worthless selves are placed the economical, industrious, and *slow* specimens of past ages. Perhaps it would be a charity to inform these bewailers over our demoralized condition that that admirable class is not yet extinct, which a little jaunt to the backwoods of Indiana, East Tennessee, and some portions of Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky, where looms and spinning-wheels are not obsolete, where socks are knit and many of those dear departed accomplishments are still extant, would convince them. However, it is an undeniable fact that we are not so saintly as we might be; and who is? If we were angels would we so readily overlook the shortcomings of our erring brothers?

We are reproached and counselled enough—and to spare—only the counsels and reproaches of the different magi clash. One good man exhorts us to be pious—the more pious the better—while another informs us that our piety is a mild species of vice, and none yield so easily to temptation as the pious—the to be *good* is to be narrow-minded and egotistical. I confess *my* inability to steer secure of Scylla and Charybdis. The more I harken to the multitudinous directions the thicker gather the mists. I like to have ready-made paths to tread, but suppose it is time we were thinking a little for ourselves, though it is a matter of doubt whether our dear, good, *working* grandmothers did. It not unfrequently happens that we aspire too high. It *may* be a pity that we were not made eagles instead of humming birds, that our ambition for eminence might be gratified. Congress and the ballot-box are considered beyond our mental grasp. And what sensible woman, sitting in her own pretty bower (however humble, it may be pretty), or distributing kindnesses to the poor ("whom ye always have with you"), would prefer to squabble and bicker in the halls of legislation? Or spend their lives in sifting tedious, wordy orations, and compounding tedious, wordy replies?

We have a broad boulevard of our own which suffers from neglect. We are not natural Lilliputians, but dwarfed only from want of exercise. In our own houses we may lighten the burden of household care for our mothers—make duty, by kindness, a lighter task to servants—and accomplish much towards making home bright and attractive. Even omelettes, pies, and good muffins are accomplishments not to be sniffed at, and one may acquire a tame liking for such pursuits, and find it better than too much reading, talking, or thinking. Beyond the domestic department a still broader domain—charity; that good will towards our fellow-creatures which easily forgives offence and extends sympathy and friendship to all alike; which reaches a helping hand to the fallen without fear of contamination—how many have sunk deeper and deeper into the mire for want of kindness and sympathy? It is true, *writing* about such things is an easy matter, and doing them always attended with many difficulties; but the pleasure in performing good actions brings a full reward. Yet, the *good*, the perfect, and pious are very often the dullest and least desirable companions; *why* it is I am not able to say.

The pen—which the good St. Paul was kind enough to lay no restrictions upon—may possibly achieve some good, depending entirely upon the character of the wielder—for we are no inventors and must inevitably portray *ourselves*—which may not always be conducive to reformation. For instance, I *know* Kitty Clovertop as well as if we had spent a couple of months in some romantic, old countryhouse, reading, rambling, playing duetts, and singing charming old ballads together, but confess my ignorance of what sort of individuals the Cynic and George W. Bricks may be. Writing for the public is *not* delightful, at the outset. I know when this piece returns to me in irrevocable print I shall be made to shudder over its glaring imperfections. Only remembrance of the agony endured in thrumming discordant exercises, and the tears shed over crude sketches, in days gone by, encourages me to persevere. We might be aided much by kindly advice of those whom long practice has made expert in the detection of error. Only these generally find more pleasure in discovering than repairing faults.

From a pecuniary point of view, we are said to be naught—worse than naught—a dead drag. Now, I do not suppose any one wants us to go forth into the world and earn our salt through rough contact with the crowd, and become hardened and rude. Then whose fault is it if we are extravagant? If we were limited to an invariable annual sum from which there was no reprieve, we would soon learn to accommodate our desires to our means, and in time take pleasure in a skilful practice of economy.

I glance back over what I have written with out the power of discovering if it be right or wrong. I am inclined to think *right*. Life is a profound mystery to me any way, and all I am *certain* of at present is that I am tired of writing, and there is a perjinacious little morceau of Hood's buzzing in my ear, which may or may not have connection with the subject; at least, he wrote it when the problem was becoming plainer—the mystery not far from solution:

"Alas! I have walked through life
Too heedless where I trod!
* * * * *
The woes I might have healed,
The human sorrow and smart!
And yet it never was in my soul
To play so vile a part;
But evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of heart!"

LEONORA.

The Price of a Mirror.—At a recent auction sale of curious objects of art at the Hotel Druot, in Paris, there was offered a small mirror, encased in wood, which was carved in the time of the sixteenth century. It was not much larger than the breadth of a man's hand, and had been bought six years before by a celebrated amateur for sixty francs. The auctioneer put it up at two thousand francs. The Count Nieuwkerke, superintendent of fine arts, who wished to purchase the curiosity for the Louvre Museum, at once bid ten thousand francs. "Twelve thousand," said M. de Narishkine, a well-known Russian collector. Both these gentlemen rose to their feet, and in a few minutes the bidding rose to the sum of twenty thousand francs.

"Twenty-one thousand," said the young Russian. "Twenty-two!" replied the superintendent.

By this time there was intense excitement among the auditors. "Twenty-four thousand," called the Count, in response to his opponent's rise of another thousand. "Twenty-five," said Narishkine, "and I shall stop there." "And I will give twenty-five thousand five hundred," said a third speaker; "and I am to purchase if this thing costs one hundred thousand francs." The bidding ceased, the stranger counted out the money, rolled the mirror in a half sheet of writing paper, put it in his pocket and marched out of the room.

☞ The following beautiful poem, from the pen of our valued correspondent Lila, was written by special request, and was not intended for publication. It is by request also that we are permitted to lay it before the readers of the Sunday Journal. Like all other productions of the gifted young authoress it breathes the true spirit of poesy in every line. The subject of the poem was the mother of our excellent young friend, Mr. W. Henry Perrin, Secretary of the Journal Company, and a grand-daughter of Gen. William Hardin, a name conspicuous in the early history of Kentucky as one of the hardy old pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Lila pays a beautiful tribute to the memory of a beautiful character—that of a noble, true-hearted woman;

IN MEMORIAM.

SALLIE D. HARDIN PERRIN.

There is a memory in the heart embalmed
Whose beauty fades not, but doth brighter grow
As time all other blossoms swift doth lay low.
And like the ivy spreads its fadeless leaves
Around life's ruin'd ruins. Hopes may die
And as the last year's flowers forgotten lie
Beneath time's frost-like fingers—dreams may be
Lost from the soul as pearls swept from the sea.
And other dreams replace them, but the heart
Of child and mother naught can tear apart.
Nay, though one sleepeth 'neath the dainty feet
Of daisies dancing o'er them, calm and sweet,
And one doth kneel amid the flowers there,
The souls of both are mingled in a prayer!
And such the holy memory of her,
Whose noble name this simple record bears,
And whose best praise is sweetest told in tears.
Her worth the wealth of those to whom she gave
The richest legacy mankind can have—
A mother's virtues, and the love that lies
Shrined in a life of golden memories.
Pure was her heart, as the flower that grows
Under the Alpine pinnacles of snow,
Its leaves scarce touched save by its breath apart,
But a whole summer in its fragrant heart!
Kindly her words were ever, and they seemed
To those who suffered, like Gilead's balm
Healing the wounded soul with sympathy;
And from her hands dropped charities like dews
Brightening where'er she passed, as if thereto
An angel had been almoner. Her life
From its bright dawn and April days of youth
To maiden May time and June's riper hours
Was rich with Godly gifts of fruit and flower,
And haloed ever with a rainbow hope
That born on earth of smiles and tears was given
To be the pathway of the soul to heaven—
Until the Autumn with its golden days
Came like the evening after hours of praise,
And her soul softly, like a censer's breath,
Was wafted upward on the wings of death.
Patient she was and pure, and when she lay
Dying as drooped the eyelids of the day—
And faces gathered round her that had been
Sweetly familiar through long years of love;
And that dear home that was her world and
throne,
Were growing dimmer as her soul drew near
The open portal where there falls no tear;
And heart and heart were being severed then
That had grown close together with their own,
Till, like the wedded pulse of one,
Or holy music of a rich-toned harp
In sweet accordance with a viol bient,
They were as blended, that if one be lost,
Of leaf or note from flower or harmony,
'Twas then the Christian beauty of her life
Shone forth with crystal clearness, and her soul
Serenely glided from this life away
As sinks from sight the evening's ray,
To rise again—in realms of perfect day!
On God's great arm she leaned that wields a storm
Or shields a nestling sparrow from the night,
With the meek trust of lowly Magdalen;
And all the beauty of that soul was naught
To that near view of heaven on which her eyes
Were fixed in closing with sweet surprise,
While viewless angels kissed her lips apart,
As winds the waxen buds of lily's hearts,
And left a smile there like the mournful light
Of moonbeams on a marble monument.
And thus her spirit passed! Earth never lost
A life more beautiful, nor heaven gained
Another angel with a whiter soul.
Peace folds its sunny pinions o'er her grave
And south winds sigh the requiem of her soul
As she sleeps 'neath flowers fair. Long years may
pass
And lime's erasive fingers leave no trace
Of prouder pyramids than her's love placed,
Yet ever brighter will her memory be,
As mother, friend, and all that sweetest is.

LILA.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SONNETS.

TO ——.

Yes, ours are kindred thoughts as far as they
Together flow, but eagle like mine soar
Up to the sun. Nay, e'en to heaven's door,
Thy bright-plumed Fancy rising, cleaves its way,
And lingering there it catches thoughts divine,
Which woven into grand poetic line,
Filled with the tenderness of angels' tears,
Are poured into the heart through mortal ears.
And where are mine? All left on earth below,
To flit like humming-bird o'er dew-kissed flow'r,
To feel the bitterness of want of power;
With all their sweetness mingled, e'er to know
The path above the cloud which shadows me,
O'er which thy stronger Fancy leadeth thee.

Yes I have questioned often whence does come
Thy inspiration. Is it from the tide
Of crimson, drawn by spear-thrust from His
side,
When Love and Mercy whispered, be thou dumb,
To Justice guarding well the sin-closed gate,
That shut out man to his self-chosen fate,
And with their blood-stained fingers open flung
The portal where the flaming sword was hung?
'Tis no presumptious thought of mine I hold,
That 'tis a power divine upraiseth thee,
Till through the veil of earth-parted thou dost see
Glories that mortal eyes may scarce behold;
While wandering notes of heavenly minstrelsy
Call from thy spirit's deepest hidden chords
Music for which earth has no waking words.
Thou drinkest "drops of immortality."

ELLOIE.

Elizabethtown, 1868.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE VIOLET.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOTHE.

A pretty violet that once stood
In a lone secluded wood,
Was heard thus to its self say,
As a maiden fresh and gay
Came stepping gently along,
Unheeding her admirer's song:

Oh, thought the beauteous little flower,
What would I not within my power
Forever grant, could I but rest
Myself so gently on her breast,
And on her bosom fair and white,
Recline forever day and night!

As it thus spoke, the maiden fair,
Unconscious of its presence there,
Her tiny foot upon it trod,
And drove it deep beneath the sod,
Crushing its very existence out
Where it had grown and taken root.

The violet sinking, faintly sobbed,
Oh, maiden dear, know you have robbed
Me of a life which I would fain
Have given thee for all this pain;
But dying thus, 'tis sweet for me
To think that I have died by thee.

Louisville, April 25th, 1868.

An Eastern Romance.—One evening I preached to a small gathering in the reading-room of Shepherd's Hotel, at Cairo, and took up a collection of about $25 for the mission. The school of this mission has been the scene of one truly Oriental romance. A young Indian Prince, by name Maha Rajah Duleep Singh (who was taken to England and carefully educated after the principality was taken from his father, Achbar Khan, one of England's most formidable enemies), about five years ago, passed through Egypt, carrying his father's remains to India. In Cairo he visited this school, and was struck with the appearance of an Egyptian girl, a pupil here and a Christian, whom, after several visits he proposed to make his wife. In due time they were married at Cairo, and on the wedding day he presented £4,100 to the school. He carried her to England, where she was generally received, in deference to the rank which had always been accorded him by the Queen. She is now there, and the marriage has proved a most happy and useful one. On the return of each wedding day the Prince sends the school another £1,000. Is not this Oriental poetry? What results to India may not possibly flow out of the mission which Christianized the Indian Prince's wife?

A Buffalonian in Luck.—Elisha Cook, Esq., formerly in law partnership in this city with the late Eli Cook, has just prosecuted to a successful conclusion, in California, a law suit, in which the property recovered is valued at $400,000, and Mr. Cook receives for his services one-fourth of the amount, $100,000. Other suits, similar as to claim and title, involving four times the amount of property, and in which his interest is the same, follow this, and will undoubtedly be decided in the same way. His entire fee, therefore, in this case (for all the suits form practically one case) will amount to half a million of dollars—a fee such as but few lawyers have ever earned.—*Buffalo Courier, 17th.*

It is rumored in France that one of the theatres in Paris is about to import another English drama. The papers are disgusted at this, and one of them remarks that people are in the habit of going to Martinique for coffee but not for chicory.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

KITTY CLOVERTOP'S COLUMN.

How soft the rain falls on Sabbath days, or how quiet the sun shines! I think the great arm of God draws us nearer each other and closer to Him on this holy day, and unseen angels walk in sunbeams with us through many an Eden thought. The sweetness of the air round cedared Lebanon, the psalm-like song of the river Jordon, the dews of Hermon hill, and the perfumed place where fell the penitential tears of Mary Magdalen as she poured the precious ointment on the Saviour's feet, seem near me when the week-day book is ended, and I sit with folded hands and dream. But I promised to write of something else, and perhaps some fair friend is impatient to hear of

THE FASHIONS,

which are slow in arriving as the flowers in unfolding; and which are both attributable to the late frosts and wintry weather. Furs were never worn so late in the season as this year, they being almost indispensable to comfort until now. Occasionally a light spring suit is seen on the street, but before May there will be only a few new toilettes adorning the belles of our *ville*. At Barker's, the emporium of fashionable dry-goods, I find a beautiful assortment of plain and check silks, which make such handsome carriage and house costumes—poplins of every variety, which are so extensively worn in walking suits, and all the new styles of dress goods, such as Japanese cloths, plaid lustres, etc.,—that are being sold with the famous rapidity of this favorite house, which sells more and cheaper goods than any firm in the West. With capital to begin with, energy to continue, and exquisite taste and tact to make themselves and their store popular, I think Messrs. Barker and Middleton have a lifetime lease of popularity on the citizens of Louisville and vicinity. Other firms seem to have a more sandy foundation, but the "Barkers" are built on a solid basis, and hold themselves in proud pre-eminence on Fourth street. As walking suits are so popular, I will say of them, first, that the styles are so varied it is puzzling to decide what one to describe. They are all cut fuller in the skirt, whether double or single, and sacks are preferred to capes to be worn with them, and have a wide sash of the same, trimmed as the skirt. Buttons and "nail-heads" are no longer worn, but folds of satin are used as trimming. Silk ruffles and bias pieces laid on flat are the newest for spring dresses, and wear better than satin. Fringe is the only other trimming fashionable, with the exception of narrow headings of white or black cluny lace, or the new colored blonde lace, which is mostly used for bonnets and vails. Narrow ribbons for trimming are entirely obsolete, but much used in bows and quillings on hats. A row of tiny bows of green ribbon with a bunch of daisies or any white clustering flowers in each bow, or of white, with blue, or green centre of flowers, is very pretty on children's hats. White chip has superseded straw hats and bonnets. A mixture of fancy braids is pretty, but the handsomest styles are of crape, lace, and tulle. The new yellow-green color, which is so unbecoming to most ladies, is sought for eagerly without regard to complexion; so we will have many a pretty face look utterly spoiled in a Metternich green when a white or dainty blue would be what it needed. Walking suits are not made of thin material. Alpaca is mostly used, and goods of its thickness, for summer wear. Mozambique makes a cheap suit, but as New York papers and our own observation tell us that they will be worn for visiting as well as shopping and promenade, I think something handsome should be selected if only one is bought. Some ladies make a neat suit of a half-worn dress and wear it on ugly days, when obliged to brave rain or mud, or both—and have a dressier sacque to make another handsome one for more propitious occasions. Thank fate we are not yet made donkeys of by the dreaded *panniers!* I would emigrate somewhere on their advent if I thought I could find a primitive paradise, but alas, where, since the fashion of fig leaves, would I find such a Utopian land! Even in Africa, where the costume is a bracelet and string of beads, there is *a fashion of wearing them*, and of material and make, which is followed as devoutly by African women as the panniers will be by civilized white women in our own country.

Marie Antoinette fichus will be greatly worn later in the spring, made of thin material—and worn with train-dresses. A grenadine, or organdie, or muslin dress, with lace, or tulle fichu will be a favorite style; for the fichus are so pretty with trimmings of ribbons or rolls of satin, etc., and look well on petite or stately figures. Somewhat like are they but how different to our great great-grandmother's pretty folded kerchiefs!—of the same form (without the sash and bow behind), but we cut ours to coquettishly *half* hide, while theirs was the veil of modesty, and the dowry of a maiden of that olden time is expended on the ornamentation of our flimsy favorite of the hour; theirs was many times crossed over their fair, white throats, (throbbing to thoughts of the hero, Washington, perhaps!) and many times starched again and laid in snowy folds with leaves of lavender between, to be worn on Independence day or when her puritan Pyramus came courting his Thisbe. Now, after a fortnight's wear or perhaps (if made only of tulle, that roughs so easy) they will be found on the shoulders of our waiting maid after one display on ours. But what *won't* change in half a century? Custom and costume certainly will. I saw a very stylish New York walking suit of black rep silk over a Metternich green silk skirt, the upper skirt being looped each side, in pannier style, with a sash of green, heavily fringed with black. With it a fichu was worn of green silk, trimmed with two-inch black fringe, and the body and sleeves of the dress were made of black silk. The tout ensemble was quite unique. In selecting a street costume always choose a quiet color, and do not let it in anything be conspicuous. I don't advocate all birds to have dove plumage or nightingale feathers, and have all the world of womankind look like an autumn forest of frosted leaves, or frighten men with Shaker *habits*. No; I love *fresh*-looking toil

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave Louisville	8:35 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
Arrive at Nashville	5:30 P.M.	4:00 A.M.
Arrive at Humboldt	3:45 A.M.	11:10 A.M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:15 A.M.	3:30 P.M.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

	Depart.	
Lexington	6:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Accommodation	4:15 P.M.	

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

Arrive.	Depart.
8:35 P.M. except Sunday	5:00 A.M. except Sunday
10:45 P.M. "	2:30 P.M. exc't Sun.& Sat.
7:15 A.M. daily	4:30 P.M. daily
6:00 A.M. "	9:45 P.M. "

Regular Packets.

	Departures.
Cincinnati	10:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.;
"	Sundays 2:00 P.M.
All places on the river, to Henderson	4:00 P.M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

	CLOSES.	ARRIVES.
First Eastern	12 45 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Second Eastern	12 00 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
First St. Louis, Mo.	12 45 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Second St. Louis, Mo.	12 00 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
First Indianap's & Chicago	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Second Ind. & Chicago	12 00 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
First Nashville, Memphis, & all Southern Mails	12 00 P.M.	4:00 A.M.
Second Nashville & Memphis	5:30 P.M.	1:20 P.M.
First Lexington, Frankfort, and Way Mails	12 00 P.M.	11 00 A.M.
Second Lexington, Frankfort, & Way Mails	1:30 P.M.	7 00 P.M.
Louisville & Bardstown Railroad	1:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Louisville & Cincinnati Mail boat	9:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Louisville & Evansvil' Mail boats—Leaves Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays	2:00 P.M.	6 00 A.M.
First New Albany	12:45 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Second New Albany	12:00 P.M.	11,30 P.M.
Shawneetown—Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays	12 00 P.M.	6 00 P.M.
Taylorsville & Bloomfield—Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12 00 P.M.	2 00 P.M.
First Shelbyville	12 00 P.M.	11 00 A.M.
Second Shelbyville	1:30 P.M.	7 00 P.M.

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☞ Money in registered letters or post-office orders sent at our risk.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 3 A. M.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

To Advertisers and Subscribers.

The SUNDAY JOURNAL is furnished to our regular subscribers both in the city and country without extra charge, and all standing advertisements are inserted in it as one of the regular issues of the week. Advertisers should bear in mind that they now get seven insertions a week instead of six.

The increasing demand for the SUNDAY JOURNAL convinces us that it will be more popular and its circulation greater than during its former career, when it was so great a favorite.

☞ Subscribers who usually receive their papers at their places of business, can have the SUNDAY JOURNAL delivered at their private residences by leaving directions at the JOURNAL office.

☞ Mr. Wm. J. Glossbrenner has charge of the delivery of the JOURNAL in Jeffersonville from this date, (April 17), and we think we may promise our friends over the river prompt and early delivery of their papers.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—As we go to press, the sad news reaches us of the death of MRS. HARRIET BENHAM PRENTICE, the wife of our beloved Senior. She passed into the spirit-land at two o'clock this morning. This announcement will sadden many hearts this holy day. The sorrow is yet too fresh in our minds to profane it with words. The whole city will mourn the loss of one of its purest, best, most beloved and prized ornaments.

Mr. Dickens sailed for Europe on the steamer Russia last Wednesday. He arrived in the United States in the middle of November last, and, touching at Boston, began his readings there on Monday evening, December 2. All of the noted characters of the "Hub," including Lowell, Holmes, Norton, and Dana, were present at the opening night, and the great novelist received a most hearty and cordial reception. One week later, Monday evening, December 9, Mr. Dickens made his appearance in New York to an overflowing audience at Steinway Hall. Tickets had to be applied for a long time in advance in order to secure admission to his readings either in New York or at Boston. Had he remained months longer it would have been the same.

His success at other places, was equally gratifying. Mr. Dickens read at only two places before less than two thousand dollar audiences, viz: Rochester, New York, and New Bedford, Massachusetts. Two readings at Buffalo realized a little over six thousand dollars, and one reading at Syracuse twenty-seven hundred dollars. The falling short in receipts at Rochester was due to the violent storm and freshet, which unsettled affairs generally, and detained Mr. Dickens so that he came near failing to meet one of his engagements. This freshet kept people from going to Rochester when there was a prospect of being compelled to remain and run up hotel bills. Furthermore, both of the days at Rochester were stormy.

A large number of Mr. Dickens's admirers assembled at the Cunard docks, in Jersey City, on Wednesday, to see him off. They were disappointed, however, on learning that he had left for the steamer some time before by a private tug, and was already on board.

Professor Hopkins, of Yale College, says in an article on Dickens: "Now, if we dropped a few unconfessed tears over 'Little Nell,' and 'Little Paul,' and the sorrows of 'Oliver Twist,' they have probably done us no harm, and have not made us more unsympathizing with the real miseries of little children and the poor. Cannot the spirit of love and the gospel be taught us in a novel as well as in a Sunday-School story? We want a Christian literature, that, without the occasional coarseness and low humor of Dickens, will take us by the hand as he has done, and will lead us down into the abodes of the wretched, and even of the criminal, and show us that here are human hearts, men, women, and children, still, though terribly changed into the form of beasts by the Circean touch of sin, and teach us how to pity and reach and benefit these. In conclusion, novel reading, though I may seem to have advocated it with considerable earnestness, is, after all, the least important department of literature, the most fleeting and unsubstantial. It is chiefly for mental refreshment that we read it. It is not the regular and solid food of the mind. It should be used for spice, and not for meat. It should be used sparingly, and only the best should be used. In vacation, one may permit himself to read a novel or two.

LOCAL BUDGET.

MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS.

—Only two or three cases were tried in the City Court yesterday. In looking around upon the desolate scene, we were reminded of the police poet's rhyme: "Not a prisoner at the bar to make a special plea; three reporters on the spot, no item for the three."

—A copy of the Ku-Klux Waltz, a new composition by Walter Owen, has been laid upon our table by the clever publisher, D. P. Faulds, Esq. We haven't heard the music, but suppose the movement is quick and ghostly enough.

—Train No. 5, which has heretofore left Jeffersonville at 2.45 P. M., will on and after this day leave at 1.30 P. M., making direct connection at Indianapolis with the Columbus and Indianapolis road and Pan Handle route, arriving in New York on the second morning at 5 o'clock A. M., making the through time to New York 39½ hours. This train also connects at Indianapolis with the trains for the northern and northwestern cities, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, &c.

—Mr. Herndon, the comedian, whom our playing-going citizens have cause to remember with true pleasure, is in the city en route to New York. He has been delighting the Galvestonians for some time past.

—A meeting of the Farmers' Club was held at the County Court room yesterday. The attendance, owing to the rainy weather, was small, and no business of importance was transacted. Committees' reports and other regular proceedings were deferred until next Saturday. Mr. H. M. McCarty was elected assistant Secretary of the Club.

—Prof. Wastell's usual matinee for the children of his dancing academy was given yesterday afternoon, and passed off charmingly.

—The police situation continues unchanged. Both forces—that of the Mayor and that of the Board of Commissioners—are on duty, and, if there is anything in numbers, we have the best watched town in the United States.

—The only offenders mulcted in the City Court yesterday were the following: James Maloney, drunk and disorderly, $3 fine and $100 bond for sixty days; John McCall, stealing iron from Granger & Vendemender, held in $300 to answer.

—George Smith, the negro lunatic who was refused admittance to the asylum at Hopkinsville a few days ago, and has since been in the cage in the City Court building, liberated himself about daylight yesterday by kicking and tearing a hole through the lath partition which separates the prisoners' iron cage from the back hall of the Court-house. He did not run away, however, as he was found by the janitor waiting at the front door of the building, and kindly volunteered to help sweep the court-room. Since his liberation from the cage he has been quite rational, and is in undisputed possession of the temple of justice, making as free with the Judge's bench, the chairs of the lawyers and clerks, and the prisoners' dock, as if he were lord of all. George is eighteen or twenty years old, very sprightly, and no doubt if carefully treated for a short time, would permanently regain his truant reason, and be of much use to himself and others. We hope he will have a chance.

—The Jeffersonville railroad conspirators, L. B. Hughes, Joseph Kinney, Chas. Buck, and L. S. Burkett, were before Esquire Pigeon of Utica township Friday, waived an examination of the charges, and were each held to bail in the sum of $4,000 to answer at the next term of the Clark Circuit Court.

—The original company organized to cut a canal around the Falls of the Ohio, was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1804. The work was not finally completed until 1830.

—Hon. Bailie Peyton, of Sumner county, Tenn., has sold the celebrated mare, Fanny McAlister—the dam of Muggins, Richelieu, etc.—with a splendid filly foal by Lexington, to a Northern gentleman, for $3,000.

—Friday afternoon a man named John Bell set fire to the house of Daniel Dean, situated some two miles below New Albany, and known as the Hockaday House. The incendiary was discovered in the act, and after a considerable chase was overtaken and arrested by one of Mr. Dean's sons. He was examined, and held to answer in the Circuit Court, his appearance bond being five hundred dollars. It is said by some that Bell is insured. The loss of Mr. Dean by the fire was about $200.

—As appointed, the habeas corpus case of Dr. George F. Collins was brought before Judge Stites, of the Common Pleas Court, yesterday. One or two witnesses were examined, when the case was postponed until Tuesday, and Collins was remanded to jail. His wife and two children were in court during the trial.

—The closing entertainment by the pupils of Grant and Butler's school, at Masonic Temple last night, was witnessed by a very large audience. The whole series was a gratifying success, and the fund of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home is thereby greatly benefitted.

LINES,

Respectfully dedicated to the young lady who, while riding in an Avenue car, remarked to her beau that "The people of Portland is said to be the greenest and ungallantest people you ever seen."

Young lady fair, now don't despair—
It's not my mind to clamor—
But let me say, in friendly way,
We all respect our grammar.

The ladies here, when *they* appear
In cars by people crowded,
Take in their sails, abridge their trails,
And sit like mummies shrouded.

They seem to know, by acting so,
'Tis what we all admire,
And ne'er presume to ask for room
To unfurl themselves entire.

They sometimes, *too*, may something chew,
By way of recreation,
But no Portland jaw I ever saw
Could stand your mastication.

Nor do they sport in Shippingport
Ungallanter beaux than thine;
He asked me square to "Pay our fare—
I've left my purse behind."

Nor have I seen a lass so green,
Amongst our village belles,
As not to know an honest beau
From the city's empty swells.

CONFIDENTIAL.

It would be well, my charming belle,
If you've no veil to wear,
To paint your cheeks in broader streaks,
And on Sundays comb your hair.

TYPO.

CROSS-ROADS, Portland, April 24.

—A novel way has been discovered in a northern city of getting rid of an obnoxious minister—by literally playing him out of the church. The trustees invited the objectionable minister to resign, which he declined to do, and proceeded to preach; whereupon the impeaching trustee told the organist to play and drown the preacher's voice. The organist played away with all his stops out, and drove the discomfitted preacher out of the church. This opens a new field of usefullness for the church-organ as a means of promoting harmony in the church.

MEMORIAL DAY.

DECORATION OF CONFEDERATE GRAVES AT CAVE HILL CEMETERY—LARGE CROWD AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The pelting rain and generally forbidding aspect of the weather yesterday afternoon, stayed not the maidens and matrons of our city in the affectionate observance of the memorial usage instituted at the fall of the conquered banner of the South to perpetuate a nation's love for those who nobly fell beneath its battle-torn and battle-stained folds, never more to heed the call to arms until the the last reveille shall sound from the battlements of Heaven. It was right, it was proper, that this should be so. There should have been no thought of postponing the ceremonial, even though the floodgates had opened wider and the rain had poured down more pitilessly. It should not have been otherwise, for did not the slumberers, whom the day is meant to honor, often brave the elemental storm in its bitterest rage only to emerge into the fierce tempest of battle and be swept on at last to bloody graves. We say, then, it was eminently fitting that our noble ladies should pass hrough the torrent in order to execute their holy purpose—bestrew with flowers the consecrated resting-places of their husbands, brothers, sons, and sweethearts, and *their* comrades, who now sleep the eternal sleep because of a stern resolve and a patriotic effort to free their native land from oppression. The rain and gloom served but to render more vivid the recollection of the soldier's uncomplaining submission to the hardships of the camp, the march, and the field, and to deepen the sense of appreciation felt by all their true-hearted survivors.

At the appointed hour, four o'clock P. M., and soon after, the bivouac of the Confederate dead in the eastern portion of our beautiful cemetery, was surrounded by more than a thousand ladies and their escorts and attendants, who, laden with choicest flowers and evergreens, had come in carriages, on the cars, and in various ways. Every grave received the tribute of *immortelles*, fashioned in the most expressive forms that loving hands could weave. It was remarked that the collection of flowers, both in variety and luxuriance, excelled that of either last year or the year before. In thus decorating these lowly graves with the emblems of loving remembrance, the gentle ones who engaged in it scarcely honored themselves less than were the sainted dead. May the hallowed custom never fail to be kept in this heaven-approved spirit.

Our dead are not forgotten! The cold earth
That claims of their poor bodies all it gave
Of its own perishable substance, dust,
Shall shed a living verdure o'er their graves,
Young, fresh, and beautiful, when spring returns;
When woman's hand will set mementoes there,
In tender recollection of her love,
On All Saint's Day; winds plaintively will chant
Their requiems; while setting suns shall throw
Around the hallowed spot a peaceful smile,
Calm as theirs at parting.
Bring flowers then—
Seasonable, delicate, bright flowers—
Fit emblems of our gay but short lived hopes,
And strew them here—here on these new made mounds,
Where sleep our worn-out soldiers, at their post,
Forgetful of the battles they have fought,
No mother's voice was near them when they died;
No loving sister, wife, and children dear;
But distantly removed from every tie,
Except the common tie of human kind,
They quietly surrendered to that foe
Which must o'ercome us all—their arms to earth,
Their spirits to their God.
Let them sleep on,
Beneath the velvet drap'ry of gray moss,
That hangs in dreamy sorrow o'er their beds,
Until the final reveille.
Mother,
We place no wreath above thy darling boy,
To count the statesman's homage—he needs none!
A more enduring wreath is on his brow;
But we strew'd roses—sweet-scented roses—
Our chosen offerings to one so young,
Which, for a time, gave promise of new life,
And, dying, left their sweet perfume behind.
Sister,
Thy brother often spake to us
Of thee—of all thy many kindnesses,
That nestled in his dreams of thee, at home;
Which natural expressions came and went,
Like spirit music o'er a troubled lake,
From his wrung heart to ours.
And thou, fond wife,
And helpless little ones, so sad, so soon,
Devoted to a weary orphanage,
How much of these made up his dying hours!
Our kin, our country thine, our claims are one;
Thy love our loss, thy griefs we too will share,
Together bound by this last stroke of death.

BLOOMGART, THE EMBEZZLER.

HIS RE-ARREST AT NEW YORK AND ARRIVAL HERE—HE IS COMMITTED TO PRISON IN DEFAULT OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL.

Our readers are conversant with the facts attending the embezzlement of some twelve thousand dollars by Joseph Bloomgart, first teller in the Custom-House here, and of his trial and discharge by the civil authorities. It will be remembered that he was turned over to the civil authorities, because, in the opinion of the United States District Attorney, there was no Federal statute under which he could be tried for embezzlement of fractional currency; and that he was acquitted by the civil authorities because of a similar defect in the State laws. When the matter was brought to the notice of Congress, by Col. Bolling, that body found that there was no law upon the statute books that would meet the case, and passed an act for that purpose. Besides, all the more prominent and learned jurists and lawyers in the country, shared this opinion. It seems, however, that all parties were mistaken, or rather overlooked the precedent for which they had searched. One of the justices of the Supreme Court, whose attention was called to the matter, made known the fact that a similar case had arisen in Massachusetts, and that it had been decided in the Supreme Court. In view of this decision, Col. Bristow, United States Attorney for this District, caused Bloomgart to be rearrested in New York, a few weeks since. He was examined and ordered to be remanded to Kentucky for trial. He arrived here yesterday, in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Robertson, of the Southern District of New York, and was placed in custody of Marshal Meriwether. On his arraignment before Commissioner Ballard, his attorney, Martin Bijur, Esq., admitted the charge of embezzlement and waived an examination. After several witnesses had deposed as to the former standing and poverty of Bloomgart and his family, he was required to give bail in the sum of $15,000 for his appearance before the United States Court for final trial on the 25th of May. In default Bloomgart was committed to jail, where he will, no doubt, have to remain until the day of his trial.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The soiree at the Louisville Female College (Dr. Prettyman's) last night, notwithstanding the somewhat unpropitious weather, was a grand success. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance, and the entertainment throughout was conducted with the utmost *eclat*. The young ladies acquitted themselves handsomely, and with real credit to their teachers and principals. Appended is the programme:

PART I.

1. "Gold Fever Gallop" ... Instrumental. Misses Speer and Walker.
2. 'Tis but a little faded Flower ... Song. Miss M. Cunningham.
3. Heavenly Thoughts ... Instrumental. Miss M. Cooke.
4. Shells of the Ocean ... Instrumental. Miss Lucy Bohanon.
5. Switzer's Farewell ... Song. Miss M. Mitchell.
6. Return of Spring ... Instrumental. Miss Bettie Buckner.
7. Air from "Trovatore" ... Miss Lena Orendorff.
8. Musical Rockets ... Instrumental. Miss Julia Weiss.
9. "Not for Joseph" ... Song. Miss Emma Brown.
10. Last Idea ... Instrumental. Miss Sue Wheeler.
11. Wandering Jew Waltz ... Instrumental. Miss Ida McDaniels.
12. Concert Polka ... Instrumental. Miss Abbie Speer.

PART II.

1. Dream on the Ocean ... Instrumental. Miss Buckner and Prof. Weiss.
2. The two Cousins ... Song. Misses Orendorff and Walker.
3. Picnic Polka ... Instrumental. Miss Fannie Patton.
4. Let us Dance on the Sands ... Song. Misses Buckner and Walker.
5. Kossuth Gallop ... Instrumental. Miss Abbie Speer.
6. La Farfaletta ... Song. Miss Lena Orendorff.
7. Home, Sweet Home ... Instrumental. Miss Bettie Buckner.
8. Two Captive Maidens ... Song. Misses Walker and Wheeler.
9. Banjo ... Instrumental. Miss Julia Weiss.
10. Bridge of Sighs ... Song. Miss Sue Wheeler.
11. Le Reve ... Instrumental. Miss Blanche Walker.
12. Carnival of Venice ... Instrumental. Miss Sue Wheeler.
13. Song ... Miss Emma Brown.

Cuba is in a state of trepidation on account of reports from Spain that the Captain-General and other high officials are to be removed. The reason is said to be that there are various hungry Spaniards anxious to fill their places, in order to get some of the Cuban plunder. In that island, every few months a new set of employes and a new set of tax laws are had, for the Government never allows any tax system to be tried for a time long enough to ascertain its value or its worthlessness.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The Board of Health met last night, with the following members present: President Crowe, Drs. Bell and Foree, Mayor Tomppert, and Mr. Bannon, President of the Lower Board.

Reading of minutes of last meeting dispensed with.

Dr. Bell, Chairman of Sanitary Committee, offered the following report and resolutions:

REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The season is rapidly approaching in which, according to all well-recorded experience, we know that the development of a large amount of sickness may be reasonably expected. In other perils, to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and it is the imperative duty of all classes in the community, those personally endangered, as well as those who, though secure in themselves, may feel some interest in the safety and health of others, and a large solicitude in the common welfare, to do all in their power for thorough cleansing of cellars, grounds, alleys, and all other perilous surfaces, before a daily mean temperature of 60 degrees for a month, acting upon humid vegetable fermentable material, shall let loose the enemy of human life. A disaster that is felt is much more readily recognized than one that is prevented, but both may be positively recognized. The disaster which explodes gunpowder in the immediate vicinity of one hundred people, and that courage and calmness that removes successfully a burning candle from a mass of exposed gunpowder contiguous to one hundred people, are examples of a disaster experienced and a disaster prevented, but the latter is as readily recognized as the other, because experience shows the infallible danger of fire near exposed gunpowder, where a spark from the burning wick will inevitably produce an explosion. Disasters are generally preventable, because they are almost invariably the result of ignorance or carelessness; but the prevention of evils, through a knowledge of the causes that produce them, is not only one of the highest prerogatives of the human mind, but is one of the most universal duties that is incumbent on humanitarians. We know that in large regions of the world the average duration of human life was once from eleven to fifteen years, and that now, in the same regions, under sanitary philosophy, the average is from twenty-four to twenty-eight years. In the island of Ely the large proportion of deaths over births on the island was very large. Under sanitary regulations the births on the island for a number of years past have largely predominated over the deaths. For a long period of time the death rate in the British navy was one in every eight; under sanitary regulations and their kindred element of force, a system of prophylactic powers, the death rate in the British navy has been one in every seventy-two members of the service. These are the positive, cognizable, unmistakable results of prevention in its application to the causes of avoidable disease and death. How much it has cost pecuniarily we are not able to say, nor is that an essential matter. The man who deals in such matters would higgle at the cost of saving the life of his wife or child.

The entire records of medical philosophy show the possession of active knowledge for the preservation of the health of the human family. When Hippocrates was called to Abydos to devise measures for preventing the annual visitation of deadly fevers in the suburbs of that city, at the proper season he resorted to the methods that are still in successful use all over the civilized world. Hippocrates had the marshes of the infected portion of Abydos drained and filled up, and now, after an interval of two thousand years, Abydos is yet in the enjoyment of the immunity from pestilential diseases which the knowledge of Hippocrates, Livy, Plutarch, Dionysius of Hallicarnassus, Strabo, and Pausanias, all show an acquaintance with the local character of endemic visitations, and with the means of preventing the evils. Time has added nothing to the knowledge possessed in the days of those authors, and not a great deal to the means of controlling the cause of the visitations. Yet such was the prevalent neglect among mankind of these vital matters that down to within two hundred years the most civilized nations were annually visited with pestilential disasters that swept off a large mass of the inhabitants. It has been only two hundred and three years since London, then a village compared with what it is now, lost in one season over one hundred thousand inhabitants by a scourge called the plague, which left the clean, thoroughly drained, contiguous city of Oxford entirely untouched. Lancisi, Bailley, Montfalcon, Irvine, Targioni, and Grottanelli, to say nothing of the Dutch, Flemish, and German authorities in records of their country, bear testimony to the fact that in many portions of Italy, Sicily, and Greece, fully two-thirds of the average mortality was due to a cause that can be perfectly controlled. That cause, no matter what the appearance of the nidus in which it is hatched, is the putrefaction of humid vegetable matter under a solar temperature of a daily mean of 60 degrees for a month, and a two months' daily mean temperature of from 78 to 80 degrees, in similar conditions, will always produce yellow fever. The historic voices of all the ages of the human kind speak clearly and conclusively on these points. But experience teaches that clear, important, vital as are these facts, they must be often invoked and pressed upon the public mind in order to secure active attention in the proper season; for it is a well recognized fact that methods that are of the highest utility in some seasons may be very disastrous when performed at other times.

The city of Louisville has an immense duty and an immense responsibility in the matter of the public health. It is useful to a community that crimes shall not be perpetrated; it is certainly at least as beneficial to the common well-being that there shall be neither avoidable death nor avoidable sickness in the community. In a city, neither the municipal authorities nor individuals can singly prevent disasters of this character, but the combined harmonious action of both can result in perfect success. To illustrate this in a conclusive manner, we may refer to the perils of one of the great improvements made by the city—the sewer through Broadway to Beargrass creek. As long as there is an active current in the creek from the sewer to the river, there can be no peril to health from the contents of the sewer thrown into the creek, but as the creek consists very often in the summer season of stagnant pools of water, which filled with the material of the sewer, must send forth the seeds of death into the conterminous region, and thus the improvement must become a source of unmitigated evil to the whole neighborhood of the creek. There is manifestly no wisdom in removing the causes of great evils from one part of the city and depositing them in another portion of the city. Now it must be evident that no amount of careful cleanliness and other sanitary elements of power on the part of people in the vicinity of these pools can entirely exempt them from disaster. Perfect exemption can be secured in this case only by proper action on the part of the municipal authorities and the exposed people; and the same is true in a multitude of other cases. Proper co-operation on the part of the authorities and of the people can secure perfect success in these material elements of city prosperity, for surely no one will question the fact that the health of the people is an important element of the public welfare.

Many thousands of historic records conclusively and beautifully testify to the great utilities of a full co-operation in sanitary matters on the part of the public authorities and of the people in their individual capacity. The ancient haunts of yellow fever in New York and Philadelphia are now as free from the perils of its presence as though no such disease was known. Hundreds of places in England that were scourged with cholera in 1832, having been taught by that hideous sanitary inspector who walked hand in hand with devastating death, and which heeded the lessons of this inexorable inspector and thoroughly changed an insanitary state of things into the perfection of sanitary reform, have never been touched by pestilence since 1832. Hundreds of other places similarly inspected, similarly warned by devastation, but which gave no heed to the terrible lessons and made no change in their local conditions, have been repeatedly visited by the pestilence since 1832. This city is full of similar testimony. A number of the spots visited by the pestilence in 1832 and in 1833, by undergoing sanitary changes then, have never had a case of that disease in them since, notwithstanding severe outbreaks elsewhere in other years, in other parts of the city. One spot, on Fifth street, near the river, was signalized in 1832, 1833 and 1849 for developing in each of those years the first cases of cholera. In 1849, under the orders of Mayor Delph, a thorough and permanent change was made in the character of the locality, and from that time to the present there has never been a case of the disease in that locality, although in 1850 the city had the most disastrous visitation of the epidemic ever known here.

One of the most illustrative examples among the hundreds that might be given of the supreme power of the co-operative action of the public authorities and individual owners of property in controlling the causes of sickness is found in the history of Marmme di Lucca. It is one of the most fertile spots on the earth, yielding immense crops of semi-tropical fruits. It was once the abode of Etruscan civilization, and under its rule and wisdom the Maremme possessed immense cities, which the beauteous soil sustained. When the Romans entered upon possession its greatness began to decay, and the land once prolific of great harvests became the source of pestilence. For nearly two thousand years this region was uninhabitable in summer time. The cause was the marshy district on the Mediterranean coast, through which the sluggish rivers of the Maremme slowly sunk in their way to the sea. The tides of the Mediterranean mingled salt water with the fresh water of the rivers, thus making the most terrible of all malarial poisons. For centuries the people were forced to fly the country in June and absent themselves until the frosts of November put an end to the peril. In 1720 the Grand Duke of Tuscana, after a preparation of many years, erected gates with self-adjusting valves, to shut out the tides of the sea and to enable the people to drain their marshes. This was a great success, and the people remained free from pestilence, until 1740. In that summer, fevers again made their appearance, and, upon inspection, it was discovered that the valves were out of order and the tides were again making marshes. A set of valves, greatly improved over those formerly used, was introduced and they have been successful now over one hundred years. This improvement in the health of the people has immensely increased the prosperity of the Maremme. Such was the triumphant success and such the great results that Duke Leopold I., in 1788, cut a canal from the Chiana to the upper Arno, by which the pestiferous, fatal Val di Chiana was converted from a Golgotha into one of the most fertile regions of the earth. Four square miles of cultivated land were thus redeemed from desolation and made fruitful for human health, industry, and its rewards.

We cannot too earnestly impress upon the public mind the necessity of annual vigilance in these matters of health. The people everywhere throughout the city must awaken to the necessity of individual action. Supineness must not neglect individual exertion and lean upon the municipal authorities for everything in this field of usefulness. Individual duty and individual responsibility must be recognized and exercised.

There is a great deal of well-grounded alarm at the multitude and extent of the ponds in the suburbs. The management of these evils must be very judiciously conducted, for the simple reason that mismanagement may produce a prolific crop of evils it was intended to prevent. Neither marshes nor ponds should be drained in hot weather, nor near the time of its approach. They may be greatly circumscribed in their evil power by covering the marshy edges with sand, until the heavy frosts of autumn come and render drainage safe.

An excellent plan for avoiding the poison in the suburbs is the cultivation of tall vegetation on the south side of the lots. The sunflower is an excellent annual for this purpose. It grows rapidly, is tall, and has large leaves. Living vegetation either modifies or destroys the poison and is a great safeguard. Beyrout, in Syria, annually suffered on one side of the city severely with fever. Volney says that an Emir of the city planted a grove of trees between the marshes on that side and the dwellings, and from that year to the present time, this grove of living vegetation has not only been an ornamentation to the city, but a perfect *cordon sanitaire* to the inhabitants. Examples of a similar character might be quoted by hundreds. After the middle of May it is unsafe to sleep after sunset in the first story of the house. The greater the perpendicular elevation of the sleeping apartments from the ground, the greater the safety from every form of sickness of this kind.

The committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Whereas the Health Officer having done his utmost without effect for having suitable care exercised over the numerous ponds in the suburbs,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that the neglect of these formidable sources of evil is very perilous to the health of the people, and that prompt, decisive, and judicious measures should be taken immediately for the abatement of these perilous nuisances.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to issue a proclamation to the citizens, urging upon them the utmost vigilance respecting their cellars, lots, alleys, &c., in preventing stagnant pools of water about their premises.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

T. S. BELL,
Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Foree moved the adoption of the report and resolutions, which was carried.

There being no other business before it, the Board adjourned to meet again Friday, May 8th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

PROFESSOR KIDD, THE ELOCUTIONIST.—The Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Society have secured the consent of this distinguished gentleman, the author of an excellent work on elocution for high schools, to give one of his amusing and instructive entertainments in Louisville, at the Masonic Temple, on Friday night next.

Professor Kidd has been lecturing on elocution and giving his delightful entertainments in Indiana and Ohio for many years.

The press, wherever he has been heard, speak of him and his success with the highest commendation. He is known to be a gentleman of pure morals and genial nature, and his selections are always made with good taste and rendered in a style of excellence inferior to that of no other elocutionist in the country. His programme will appear in our columns shortly, and will please the public.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* says of him: "As an elocutionist he has no superiors, and few, if any, rivals. * * * He is, in our humble opinion, the greatest living master of elocution—as much superior to Bronson, McLeod, or Kennedy, as Macready is to the most common-place, third-rate actor. Some of his Shakspearean renditions are incomparably fine, and would do credit to the elder Kean."

MORTUARY REPORT.—The following is a list of deaths for the week ending April 25, 1868:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption	4	Hydrocephalus	1
Scarlet Fever	3	Gastritis	1
Pneumonia	2	Tabes mesenterica	1
Stillborn	1	Constipation	1
Convulsions	1	Valv. Dis. of heart	1
Scrofula	1	Perforation of intestine	1
Accident	1	Uterine Tumor	1
Measles	1	Inflammation of brain	1
Dropsy	1	Unknown	5
Total			28

SEX.

Male	12	Female	16
Total			28

COLOR.

White	23	Black	5
Total			28

NATIVITY.

Germany	5	America	22
Ireland	1		
Total			28

AGES.

Under 3 years	9	From 30 to 40 years	4
From 3 to 6 years	4	From 40 to 50 years	4
From 6 to 10 years	0	From 50 to 60 years	1
From 10 to 20 years	2	From 60 to 70 years	0
From 20 to 30 years	4	70 years and over	0
Total			28

Died without medical attention 11

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D.,
Secretary of the Board of Health.

A singular calamity has befallen the town of Essen, in Rhenish Prussia. The soil is sinking at several points, a new street, one of the finest in the place, being especially affected; three houses have already been obliged to be taken down, and a fourth is on the point of disappearing. Twenty-seven others show symptoms of ruin. The cause of the giving-way in the ground is unknown.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT PORTER.—The remains of Lieutenant W. L. Porter, who died at Gallatin, Tenn., on the 23d inst., arrived yesterday at 1 P. M., and were conveyed to the residence of his brother, Mr. J. Allen Porter, on Twentieth street near Walnut. The remains will be conveyed to the Chestnut street Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth, where the funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., after which, in charge of the military, the remains will be conveyed to Cave Hill Cemetery. The funeral notice will be found in our columns this morning.

Lieutenant Porter was about twenty-three years of age. He was regarded as one of the most gallant and promising young officers in the army. His career during the late war was brilliant and honorable. He entered the service in 1862 as a private, but was soon promoted as a commissioned officer. He served with great favor and ability as Assistant Adjutant General on the staffs of Generals Rosecrans, Thomas, and Stoneman, and was appointed second lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry in 1867. He was greatly beloved for his genial qualities and integrity of character, and his untimely death is deeply lamented by all who knew him.

A NEW CANNEL COAL.—A company of capitalists have perfected arrangements by which they propose to supply this market with a superior article of fuel at cheap rates, and at all times of the year; as transportation to Louisville does not depend entirely upon the stage of the river. This will insure our city against coal famines in the future. The article referred to is known as the "Hunnewell Cannel Coal." The mines are in this State. Geo. S. Moore & Co., who are the agents, have on exhibition at their office, corner of Main and Bullitt streets, a large specimen lump. They invite dealers and consumers to call and examine the article. They will be ready to deliver it in the city in about two weeks.

Late on Saturday afternoon, while Mr. James K. Armstrong was conversing with Mr. Ogden, Mr. Murray, and others, in the Reading Room of the Union Club, New York, he fell into an apparently quiet sleep. Having remarked to Mr. Ogden that he was to dine with his nephew, Mr. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Ogden, thinking that he was oversleeping his time, attempted to awaken him, but found that his spirit had been "wafted out on the wide ocean of eternity." The deceased was a son of the late Gen. John Armstrong, an officer of the Revolutionary army and Secretary of War in 1814. He was therefore, a brother of Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, the only survivor of that family.

The will of Mr. Charles Kean, the tragedian, disposes of property valued at £35,000. He bequeaths to his wife (formerly Miss Ellen Tree) a life interest in the £35,000, and after her decease he leaves the principal to his daughter, Miss Mary Maria Kean; he also leaves to his wife all the presentation plate, jewelry, and specific articles given to him, whether by private individuals or as public testimonials, which, after her decease, are to pass to her daughter; he further leaves to his wife the residue of his property. To his daughter he leaves £100 a year during the life of her mother. The testator has left to Martha Chapman, daughter of John Chapman, brother-in-law of his wife, a legacy of £1,000, and an annuity of £150.

A Key West letter says the Florida Indians have declared war against the United States. The census says there is just one Indian in the State—which makes the thing serious.

All the diamond cutting in this country is done in Boston, and by machinery, insuring mathematical exactness.

LOUISVILLE CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIRST CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Green streets; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. an 7 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH—Third street, between Green and Walnut; Rev. Stuart Robinson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

CHESTNUT ST CHURCH—Cor. Fourth & Chestnut; Rev. J. L. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 4 P. M. preaching to the children.

FOURTH CHURCH—Hancock, bet. Main and Market. Rev. J. C. Young, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

COLLEGE STREET CHURCH—Corner of College and Second; Rev E. P. Humphrey pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WALNUT STREET CHURCH—Corner of Walnut and Eleventh streets; Rev. J. S. Hays, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, corner of Chestnut and Preston streets, Rev. W. H. Jeffries, supply services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATE REFORM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near the corner of Seventh and Chestnut sts., Rev. G. Gordon, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., and every Wednesday night at 7½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Sixth, between Grayson and Walnut; Rev. F. M. Whittle, Rector. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH—Corner Third and Guthrie; Rev. W. H. Platt, Rector. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

CHRIST'S CHURCH—Second, between Green and Walnut; Rev. James Craik, Rector. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth; Rev. Geo. H. Everhart, Rector. Services every Sabbath at 10.30 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GRACE CHURCH—Gray street, between Floyd and Preston; Oscar B. Thayer, Rector. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

WALNUT-STREET—Corner Walnut and Fifth; Rev. A. A. Morrison, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

BROADWAY—Corner Broadway and Floyd; Rev J. H. Linn, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Friday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHESTNUT-STREET—Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth; Rev. W. H. Anderson, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SHELBY-STREET—Shelby street, between Market and Jefferson; Rev. J. W. Cunningham, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 3 P. M.

TWELFTH-STREET—Twelfth-street, between Market and Jeffersn; Rev. B. M. Messick, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

PORTLAND—Rev. R. Y. McReynolds, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 3 P. M.

ROSELANE—Roselane, above Jackson; Rev. J. S. Wools, (City Missionary), pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday at 7 P. M. Classes on Sunday at 9 A. M.

ASBURY—Corner of Wood and Ohio; Rev. Silas Newton, pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M.

BAPTIST.

WALNUT-STREET CHURCH—Northwest cor. Fourth and Walnut; Rev. G. C. Lorrimer, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

EAST CHURCH—Jefferson, between Jackson and Preston; Rev. ——— ———, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

CHESTNUT-STREET CHURCH—Chestnut, between Ninth and Tenth; Rev. J. M. Weaver, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PORTLAND-AVENUE CHURCH—Rev. C. D. Black, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN REFORMED.

FIRST CHURCH—Northeast corner Fourth and Walnut; Elder T. N. Arnold, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P.M.

SECOND CHURCH—Corner Floyd and Chestnut; Rev. T. P. Haley, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC.

CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION—Fifth, between Green and Walnut; Rev. B. J. Spalding, Vicar General Administrator. Services 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. PATRICK CHURCH—Corner Thirteenth and Market; Rev. Thos. Joyce, Pastor, and Rev. W. W. Wiseman, Assistant.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—Corner Walnut and Clay; Rev. L. Bax, and Rev. A. Coonan, Pastors.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH—Brook, between Jefferson and Market; Rev. M. Power, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (German)—corner Eighth and Grayson; Rev. F. X. Van Dentihom, Pastor.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH (German)—Shelby, between Chestnut and Broadway; Rev. Leander Leber and Rev. Martin Beyhurst, Pastors.

UNITARIAN.

UNITARIAN CHURCH—Southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut; Rev. J. H. Heywood. Services at 11 A. M. and 7.00 P. M., Sabbath.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Corner of Green and Preston—Rev. Charles Louis Daubert, Pastor.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Fourth street, between Green and Walnut.

POLISH SYNAGOGUE.

Green street, between First and Second.

Any errors in the above directory will be corrected upon notice from rectors or pastors.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants & Bankers,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
e29 d&wly NEW YORK.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Cows—From Mr. Moran, on Oak street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, on the 23d inst., two Cows—one of them white with brown spots on her and hipped, 7 or 8 years old; the other a large, heavy red roan, 5 or 6 years old, and within a few days of calving. Twenty dollars reward will be given for their return to my house, or to Mr. Glass, on Seventh and Churchill streets, or to any person so that I can get them. a26 d1*

CITY ORDINANCES.

An Ordinance

Authorizing the Mayor to subscribe, in the name and for and in behalf of the City of Louisville, for ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: Sec. 1. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name and for and in behalf of the City of Louisville, for ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, of the capital stock of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company; and, in payment therefor, to execute and deliver, on demand, to said company the bonds of the City of Louisville to the amount of one million dollars, of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, negotiable and payable to the bearer twenty years after the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, with semi-annual interest coupons attached—the principal and interest to be payable in the City of New York; and, for the payment of said bonds and interest, the ten thousand shares of the capital stock hereby authorized to be subscribed for, and all the dividends accruing thereon, and the faith and property of the city, are hereby pledged. The bonds aforesaid to be under the seal of the city, and signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Auditor; and the coupons to be signed by the Auditor alone.

Sec. 2. To pay the interest on said bonds as the same shall fall due, and the costs of collecting such tax, an *ad valorem* tax of fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of the property in the city designated in section 9 of the act approved February 24th, 1868, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company," shall be levied annually, and be collected as provided in section 15 of the act aforesaid, and be faithfully appropriated to the payment of said interest. But should said tax of fifteen cents yield, in any year, more than a sufficiency to pay the interest aforesaid and costs of collecting such tax, the General Council shall have power to reduce said tax accordingly.

Sec. 3. Should there, in any year, be any dividend on the ten thousand shares of stock paid for by said bonds, the same shall be applied towards the payment of the interest on said bonds; whereupon the General Council shall have power to reduce accordingly the tax of 15 cents levied as aforesaid; and should said dividends, in any year, be sufficient to pay the interest in said year, then to suspend, for such year, the collection of said tax. And should there be any surplus of said dividends after paying said interest, the same shall be applied to the purchase of the bonds aforesaid, if they can be purchased at par or less than par, and, if they cannot be so purchased, such surplus shall be invested in some safe and profitable manner, and in such way that the money may be readily realized when needed, to buy or pay off the bonds aforesaid.

Sec. 4. Upon the surrender, as provided in section 21, of the act heretofore mentioned, of receipts given for taxes paid to defray the interest aforesaid on the bonds aforesaid prior to the time of declaring the first cash dividend by the aforesaid railroad company to the amount of one hundred dollars or more, there shall be issued to the holders thereof certificates setting forth the number of shares of stock to which the holder is entitled, and there shall be given a separate receipt for any fractional part of a share, which receipt shall be negotiable by indorsement and may be added to other like receipts or tax receipts to make up a full share, and all certificates of stock shall be converted into stock on demand at the office of said company. That there shall be issued on presentation of tax receipts paid in, providing the interest on the bonds issued by the city of Louisville, in payment for the subscription of stock in the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad certificate of stock for same, in even sums of $10[illegible].

Sec. 5. To enable the city to pay off, discharge, or renew the bonds aforesaid, said city shall have all the rights, privileges, and powers as embraced in and contemplated by the 19th section of the act hereinbefore referred to.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Mayor to deliver to the company said bonds and receive therefor the stock in said road. This stock shall be issued to the city of Louisville, Ky., but none of said bonds shall be delivered until there are filed with the Mayor the affidavits of the President and three of the directors of said company, stating that there is other bona fide subscription of stock in said road of not less than fifteen thousand shares ($1,500,000 00), and that said bonds be delivered until said company agrees to make and publish, in at least two of the daily papers published in the city of Louisville, Ky., a semi-annual statement showing fully and correctly the condition of said company.

Sec. 7. This ordinance shall only take effect upon its being voted in favor of by a majority of the qualified voters of the city of Louisville, voting thereon at a special election, which shall be held at the usual voting precincts in said city, on the 2d day of May, 1868, for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified voters aforesaid in the premises.

P. BANNON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
JO. H. BUNCE, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved April 18, 1868.
d5 PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

PERSONAL.—Will W. V. B. write to his family in Baltimore to relieve their suspense and for money if he needs it? a26 d12* J. W. B.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jefferson Southern Pond Draining Company, held on the 25th of April, 1868, it was ordered that there should be a meeting of the land owners and proprietors of land within the boundary of said company, to meet at the livery stable of Williams & Steadman (formerly Davis & Bacon), on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, on Saturday, May 9th, 1868, to vote upon the acceptance of the amendment to their charter, and to elect seven Directors. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. E. D. STANDIFORD, President.
E. G. MINOR, Secretary. ap26 2w

Notice.
THE STOCK OF THE MOST COMPLETE
Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT
In the City to be sold
AT COST!
RARE INDUCEMENTS!

Having determined to *retire* from my present business, and being also obliged to vacate the house which I now occupy by the 1st of June next for the purpose of rebuilding, I now offer my splendid stock of newly imported PIECE GOODS, the largest and most fashionable in the city, embracing everything to be found in a complete Merchant Tailoring establishment, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, &c., all of the finest quality, *and bought for cash*, at

Great Bargains,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

To any enterprising party desiring to continue a profitable business of over thirty years' standing I offer my entire stock, including store fixtures, good will, &c., on FAVORABLE TERMS, or WILL TAKE IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY in exchange. ALL GOODS CASH ON DELIVERY.

HENRY DEPPEN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 120 Main st, bet. Third and Fourth,
ap15 dtf LOUISVILLE, Ky.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
For the Hair,
IMPROVED!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.
It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere at One Dollar per Bottle.
Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York
mr20 dly

NOTICE.

Tax-payers are hereby notified to call at the Assessor's office and examine their lists, and make complaint, if any, in writing, to the undersigned commissioners, within thirty days from date, April 9, 1868.
J. H. BUNCE, P. B. A.,
P. BANNON, P. B. C. C.,
WM. McCARRELL, C. A.,
HY. WOLFORD, C. T.,
ap19 d30 A. W. R. HARRIS, C. A.

J. VIENNOT & CO.,
General Newspaper, Corresponding, and Advertising Agents
133 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
(Established in 1862).

Advertisements inserted at publishers' rates in all the leading newspapers published in the *United States*, British Provinces, Mexico, South America, East and West Indies.

REFERENCES:
Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, 594 Broadway, N.Y.
Messrs. S. Vanduzer & Co., 198 Greenwich st., "
" Hall & Ruckel, 218 Greenwich st., "
" G. Bruce, Son, & Co., Type Founders, 13 Chambers st., N. Y.
" Hagar & Co., Type Founders, 38 Gold st., N. Y. f22 d3m

WIGHT, STEVENS, & MONTGOMERY,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Commission and Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO.
Warehouse 135 South Water St.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Geo. W. Wicks & Co., Louisville, Ky.;
" Scott, Davison, Co., "
" Addy, Hull, & Co., Cincinnati, O.;
Third National Bank, Chicago Ill.
m12 d1m&w4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A large Flax Mill and Machinery. Admirably located; would make a fine Bagging Factory. Also, a Saw-Mill, with new 60-inch circular saw, without engine. All complete and portable, and everything in running order. Address "MILL," Lock Box 16, a23 d6 P. O., Eaton, Preble county, Ohio.

FOR SALE—In Portland—A Cottage of six rooms and hall, on a lot 91 by 195 feet, with shade trees in front and large apple trees in the yard. In a very pleasant and healthy neighborhood. Will take a lot in the western part of the city in part pay. Apply on the premises, 490 Third street, between Gravier and Chestnut, or at the Journal office, to R. L. m20 d6

FOR SALE—A large, handsome BROADWAY DWELLING.—This dwelling is well arranged, in complete repair, and with all the modern conveniences—situated on Broadway south side, between Sixth and Seventh. Price $20,000, one third cash and balance in one and two years, with interest and lien. Inquire of JAS. KENNEDY, corner Sixth and Broadway, or at his mill, on Eighth street, between Main and Market. f25 dtf

FOR RENT.

Saloon for Rent.

THE "OASIS SALOON," on Green street, between Third and Fourth, to a responsible party. The bar fixtures and furniture, two ten-pin alleys, large hall, 75x30 feet, and sleeping rooms attached, all in complete order; gas and water throughout. Will be rented cheap. The hall is suitable for a club or reading room, light and airy. Apply on the premises or at "Marble Hall," 105 Fifth street, between Jefferson and Market. a22 d10

30,000 FRANCS!!

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR ... LONDON
WORLD'S FAIR ... NEW YORK
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE ... PARIS

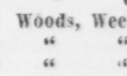
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD).

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL, & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
FARREL, HERRING, & CO., Philadelphia;
HERRING & CO., Chicago; HERRING, FARREL, & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
ap25 d&wsm

Pianos and Organs



AT very low prices, part cash, balance in monthly installments.
ap21 dtf D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main st.

REFINED SUGARS!

100 bbls	Lovering's	Crushed Sugar.	
100 "	"	Powdered "	
100 "	"	Granulated "	
100 "	Woods, Weeks, & Co.'s A.		
100 "	"	"	B.
100 "	"	"	Extra C.
100 "	"	"	C.

Arriving and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN, & CO.,
a24 d4 34 Fourth st.

WALKER'S
TONIC BITTERS
WILL CURE
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable, and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed,
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure their fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.
VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.
W. H. Walker, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefited thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.
Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.
HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.
W. H. Walker, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs, last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and, at your suggestion, I used your Tonic Bitters freely, before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.
Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.
ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.
W. H. Walker, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they cannot be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.
Respectfully, &c., MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1868.
W. H. Walker, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin,	E. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong,	A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart,	C. J. Walton,
Jas. Kennedy,	J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay,	J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed,	C. N. Warren,
R. L. Post,	Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump,	O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice,	Isham Henderson,
	Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a *patent* medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,
Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S
COCKTAIL BITTERS
Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of
COCKTAILS AND FLAVORING DRINKS.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,
No. 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere.
ap19 dly

W. H. LAWRENCE

HAS taken the old office of Osborne & McAteer, 159 Jefferson street, and will at all times attend to the SALES OF REAL ESTATE and the RENTING of HOUSES, COLLECTING of RENTS, and any matters pertaining to the Real Estate business. The best city references given. ap3 dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—A situation as Sick Nurse, with good recommendations, by an American lady. Apply to or address HULL & CO.,
a25 d1* Employment office, No. 115 Second St.

WANTED—A situation as Governess in a family or Teacher in a school. Would be willing to take charge of a small school. References given if required. Address
ap24 d3 "B. S. H.," Journal Office.

WANTED—Two first-class paper Hangers. Plenty of work and good wages. Address E. G. L. FAXON & CO.,
a23 d2 Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Hands—English and Scotch hands, near the city. Apply at Mr. JONES'S livery stable, Center street. Also a good woman cook, white or black, without incumbrance. a9 d19

WANTED—Farmers and other to know that they can obtain reliable help—farm hands, laborers, mechanics, boys, cook washers and ironers, and house servants—of an nationality or color, by addressing or calling o J. H. BURTON & CO., No. 34 Jefferson street, b tween First and Second. mar16 dt

WANTED—To exchange business property for a fine residence. Address H Post-office Drawer No. 236. f20 dt

AGENTS WANTED.

$250 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere selling our *Patent Everlasting Metallic Clothes-Lines*. Write for Circulars to the American Wire Co., 162 Broadway, N.Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. m9 d3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
"History of the War Between the States
Its Causes, Character, Conduct, and Results,"
BY HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
Send for circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
f7 d3m&w13 148 West 4th st., Cincinnati, O.

$10 to $20 A DAY GUARANTEED

WANTED—Good Agents—To introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—*Stitch alike on both sides*. The only first-class low-priced machine in the market. We WILL CONSIGN MACHINES to responsible parties AND EMPLOY ENERGETIC AGENTS ON A SALARY. Full particulars and sample work furnished on application. Address W. G. WILSON & CO. Cleveland, Ohio. f27 d3m

INSURANCE.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

Statement, January 1st, 1868.

Cash capital	$400,000 00	
Cash surplus	105,805 05	$505,805 05
Total liabilities		42,115 98

As per statement on file with the Auditor of this State and in the County Court.
GEORGE E. WEBSTER, Agent,
ap24 d12 143 Main street.

MEETINGS.

Mechanics' Bank.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank will be held at their banking house on Monday, May 4th, 1868, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year. HENRY L. POPE, Cashier.
ap24 dtmy4

STRAYED OR STOLEN

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD—From No. 28 Chestnut street, large milch cow, white and red, white neck sprinkled with red, red predominating in the quarter, with long horns rounded at the tip, hair rubbed off on the right hip in two small spots each a few inches square. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief.
ap4-dtf WM. J. DAVIS.

COAL.

WM. L. MURPHY. THOS. S. BOTTOMLEY.
W. L. MURPHY & CO,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in Pittsburg and other COAL for parlor, cooking, and steam use. Office 59½ Third street, near Main. mar18 dtf

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

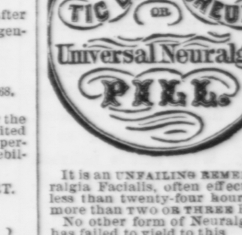
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, till 12 o'clock M., on Monday, April 27th, for execution of the following work, viz:
For all castings used for gutters, &c., on public work.
For iron grating for Broadway sewer inlets.
To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Eighth and Cawthon streets.
For a vault in the Portland Cemetery.
Specifications on file in the Engineer's office. Usual bond and security required.
The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 21st, 1868. ap22 td

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by H. P. Bradshaw & Co., Architects, for the painting, fencing, paving, &c., required at the new Hebrew Temple, Broadway and Sixth streets. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architects. Proposals to be delivered on or before Monday, the 20th inst.
a9 dtf WM. KRIEGSHABER, Ch. B. C.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, April 28, 1868, to execute the following work, viz:
112 R—To remove the ashes, offal, &c., from the scavenger districts in the city.
Specifications on file at the City Engineer's office. The extent of each scavenger district, the time of removal of the garbage, &c., and the terms of the proposed contracts to be ascertained at the Engineer's office.
Usual security required, and separate bids for each piece of work.
The city reserves the right to reject each or all of the bids. PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 7, 1868. a10 dtd



A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.
Its Effects are Magical.

It is an UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO OR THREE PILLS.
No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements—of many years' standing—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.
It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with

PERFECT SAFETY.

It has long been in constant use by many of our

MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

H. Chambers & Co.
Wilson, Peter, & Co.
Woodruff, Baldwin, & Montgomery.
R. A. Robinson & Co.
G. H. Cary.

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States and by

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
137 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.
ap12 d2aw&wly

NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, & STATIONERS
TAKE NOTICE!
The National News Company
21 and 23 Ann St., New York.

Are forwarding newspapers and periodicals to all parts of the country on the most liberal terms, and guarantee perfect satisfaction to all their customers. Their facilities for supplying the largest wholesale, as well as the smallest retail, dealers early, promptly, and at the very lowest rates, cannot be surpassed. Their present large trade and the heavy capital at their command are the best guarantees of success and stability.
GEORGE L. TYSON, President.
STEPHEN FARRELLY, Treasurer.
THOS. W. TIMPSON, Superintendent.
Trade list furnished on application
mr28 d8&M2aw2m

MANTELS.

HAVING now in our Warerooms a large stock of MARBLE MANTELS, embracing every variety of styles and Marble, also a large stock of ENAMELED IRON and SLATE MANTELS, we invite the attention of parties building and repairing, as we are satisfied we can sell any of the above on better terms than they can be obtained elsewhere.
We also keep on hand FRONTS and GRATES and all Castings belonging to Mantels of the latest and improved styles.
MULDOON, BULLETT, & CO.,
a19 dtf 108 Green street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XLTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Impeachment Trial Dragging its Slow Length Along—Twenty-third Day of the Trial—Speech of Mr. Groesbeck—An Able Argument.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

SENATE.

The Chief Justice stated the first business in order was the order offered by Mr. Edmunds yesterday to admit official reporters to report the proceedings on the final question.

Mr. Edmunds, at the suggestion of several members, moved to postpone the consideration of the motion until Monday.

Mr. Drake moved an indefinite postponement, which was rejected—20 against 27.

A motion to postpone to Monday was agreed to.

Mr. Sumner offered the following order: Ordered that the Senate, sitting for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at 12 o'clock on the day after the close of the argument, proceed to vote on the articles of impeachment.

Senator Johnson objected, and it was laid over.

Senator Sumner—I send to the Chair two additional rules, the first of which is derived from the practice of the Senate in the trials of Judge Chase and Judge Peck.

They were read as follows: Rule 23. In taking the votes of the Senate on articles of impeachment, the presiding officer shall call each Senator by his name, and upon each article propose the following questions in the manner following:

Mr. ——, how say you; is the respondent guilty or not guilty, as charged in the article of impeachment? Whereupon each Senator shall rise in his place and answer guilty or not guilty.

Rule 24.—On a conviction by the Senate, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer forthwith to pronounce the removal from office of the convicted person, according to the requirement of the Constitution, and any further judgment shall be on the order of the Senate.

Senator Johnson again objected and the rules went over.

Mr. Groesbeck then addressed the Senate on the part of the President. After a few introductory remarks he proceeded to consider the question whether or not the Senate is now sitting as a court, and said that he would not discuss it in the light of English precedents, but with reference to our own Constitution, which countenanced neither bill of attainder nor irresponsible tribunals to be laws unto themselves.

He first called attention to the fact that the provisions of the Constitution, as first drafted, contemplated impeachment for mal-practice and neglect of duty in office, but those since adopted permit it only for treason, bribery and similar high crimes and misdemeanors. He then challenges the proof to show that during any of the trials which form our precedents, the idea that the Senate was not a court had ever been advanced. He read from the records of each of their language, in which the Senate, on all those occasions, styled itself the court. He also quoted Story and other authorities to show the judicial character of the Senate, and the qualifications they must bring to the discharge of their obligations. In reference to their jurisdiction, he held that the only question for them to decide was that of crime or no crime; and, further, that no action could be so considered in connection with which evil intention was not brought.

He illustrated this proposition by considering a homicide committed by a madman, or the supposition that the President should violate the law after losing his reason, and by reference to the acts of Mr. Lincoln in constituting military tribunals in the loyal States, which conduct, though pronounced destitute of warrant by the Supreme Court, had been upheld by Congress on the ground that the motive was good. Having thus, as he claimed, shown the falsity of the doctrine advanced by the managers on that subject, he said he should consider the question whether the President had a right to remove Mr. Stanton and grant a letter of authority to Gen. Thomas, for on these two issues hung the fate of eight of the articles.

As to the first point, he held that the civil tenure law did not apply to Mr. Stanton, because he was not appointed by Mr. Johnson; but even if Mr. Johnson is not serving his own but Mr. Lincoln's term, Mr. Stanton's tenure of office expired one month after the expiration of his first term, and if Mr. Lincoln were now living Mr. Stanton could be removed by him.

In support of his proposition that the President had a right to remove Mr. Stanton under the law of 1789, Mr. Groesbeck quoted the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Pickering announcing to him, not that he was to be removed, but that he was actually removed, and a successor appointed. He said his feeble health to-day obliged him to pass by with a mere reference the utterances of Senators at the time of the passage of the tenure-of-office bill, and the fact that it did not profess to repeal the act of 1789, and went on to argue that as all admitted there was room for doubting the construction of the law, and the President had availed himself of the counsel of those specially designated by the Constitution to give it to him, he must be held guiltless of crime in construing it as he did.

In regard to the constitutionality of that law, he adverted to the fact that those who framed it he could not address with much hope of changing their opinions, but he would make the inquiry whether assuming its constitutionality, the President's action could be deemed criminal. Alluding to Mr. Boutwell's speech, he denied that the President was merely the servant of Congress to execute their laws. His oath of office required him first to maintain the Constitution. Mr. Groesbeck further combatted the position assumed by that honorable manager, that the President is required to execute all laws, even if they are pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, claiming that in such cases he was bound by his higher obligation. After reciting various well known principles of interpretations, one of which was that long settled practice determined the construction of law, he claimed that the meaning of the act of 1789 was so determined and fixed by Government usage, and judicial decisions; that the President had the right to challenge the constitutionality of a law in conflict with and yet not repealing the old law, which had been framed and so long construed as embodying the principles of the Constitution regarding the power of removal.

At this point the Senate took a recess.

On re-assembling Mr. Groesbeck resumed his argument, maintaining that the debates in Congress in 1789 proved the correctness of the President's construction of the laws then passed. He then cited acts of 1798 of the Post-office Department and those of 1825 and 1849, creating the Navy, Post-office and Interior Departments, all assuming or affirming the right of removal by the President, as set forth in the acts of 1789. Against all this preponderance of construction and precedent there was opposed only the acts of 1867, and Mr. Groesbeck claimed that there was truly ground for doubt and hesitancy on the part of the President sufficient to induce him to resort to it with a view of having the matter determined by the Supreme Court. He asked if the President was to be convicted because he acted on the interpretation sanctioned by his Constitutional advisers, by the 38th Congress, by the Supreme Court, and by the uniform practice of the Government.

Describing the character of the relations between the President and Mr. Stanton, Mr. Groesbeck insisted that it was shown by the testimony of General Sherman and others that the President had acted in the public interest in removing him. He also claimed that the President had prepared a quo warranto and gladly availed himself of the proceedings brought against General Thomas in order to anticipate the slow proceedings he must otherwise have adopted to secure the decision of the court. He further ridiculed the idea that the President's intention was evil and dangerous, since he had applied to Generals Grant, Sherman, and Thomas, men whom the country delighted to honor, to accept the place which it is now alleged he tried to fill with a tool to be used for base purposes.

Mr. Groesbeck also considered that the President's acquiesce in the tenure of office law as long as possible was a strong point in his favor. Recapitulating his argument to this point, Mr. Groesbeck proceeded to consider the question whether the President had any right to make the appointment ad interim, and claimed that he had such right under the act of 1795. To show that the provisions of that act applying to this act were not affected by the law of 1863, he made the some argument advanced by Mr. Curtis, and went on to instance various precedents of similar appointments made while the Senate was in session, dwelling at length on the case of Mr. Hall, appointed by Mr. Buchanan to succeed Mr. Floyd, which he said required particular notice because the Senate made particularly inquiry into it, and called upon the President to make an explanation, which he gave to their entire satisfaction, justifying himself under the present law, to which Mr. Johnson refers in this defense.

Passing over the ninth article with very brief comments, Mr. Groesbeck read the sedition law, and said, while it closely resembled the tenth article, it was much less objectionable and offensive; for that punished the publication of something coolly written, while this made criminal words hastily spoken under trying provocation. He then read a burlesque law framed to carry out his understanding of that article, which created great merriment.

With regard to the eleventh article, he said he would only note the fact that the action of the President in sending a telegram to Gov. Parsons, which had formed the subject of a three hours' speech, took place two months before the reconstruction act, which it was supposed to obstruct, was passed.

In conclusion he summed up his argument, expressed his confidence in the final result, characterized the precedents of the conviction referred to by others as beacon lights of warning rather than examples for guidance, and pronounced a glowing eulogy upon the life, character, and services of the President.

The court and Senate then at 4:30 adjourned.

HOUSE.

No business was done except the presentation by the Speaker of several executive communications. The members were as usual in attendance on the impeachment trial.

WASHINGTON.

Communications from Secretaries McCulloch and Welles to the House.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Secretary McCulloch, in reply to a resolution of the House directing him to report the amount of commission paid for the sale and disposal of United States bonds, securities, etc., says, among other things, that it will be seen by Mr. Fessenden's letter of January 28, 1865, that, having failed in negotiating for the 7-30 notes as rapidly as the necessities of the Department required through the instrumentality of depository banks and other general agencies, he deemed it necessary to avail himself of the services of Jay Cooke to popularize the law, and to this end to increase the commission from one-half per cent, which had been allowed to banks and general agencies, to three quarters of one per cent on the first fifty millions and ⅝ on the next fifty milions.

It was understood, however, that this increase of commission was not to inure to the benefit of Cooke, inasmuch as he was directed to allow to sub agents and others the same rates of commission that had been allowed to them and pay all the expense of negotiating the notes. This arrangement was continued on a larger scale by the present Secretary. The Secretary says it will be noticed by the schedules of sales of 7-30 notes that the commissions paid to some subscribers were higher than those paid to others. The explanation of this fact is that in order to induce large subscriptions one-half of one per cent. was allowed by the department, as well as by Cooke, to those subscribing for a million of dollars and upwards, and from one eigth to three-eighths of one per cent. to those making small subscriptions.

Since Jay Cooke's agency terminated, sales, when not made by the Assistant Assistant Treasurer at New York, or by the brokers employed by him. In special cases they have been conducted through the agency of the First National Banks of Washington. The sales of gold have been made through agencies selected by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and under his direction Messrs. Myers & Co. have for nearly three years past been principal agents, but other persons or firms have been occasionally employed.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a reply to a resolution of the House, says:

Had the department ordered the Sabine to leave New London a day or two preceding the election, when no special necessity required it, injustice might have been done to some of the men, and the department been subjected to censure, for there are some men on the Sabine who are voters, and who would have been deprived of their votes or put to the expense of returning if the vessel had left before the 6th inst.

He also says no correspondence has passed between the Navy Department and Hon. Frederick R. Allen and Hon. James Dixon, the Democratic Town Committee of New London, or any other person or persons in regard to this subject. The Secretary concludes by saying that the Sabine has not yet been ordered out of commission, as represented in the preamble to the resolution, although she soon will be, and the men and apprentices will be transferred to other vessels.

The amount of fractional currency issued during the week was $507,000; amount shipped, $644,088, including $60,000 to the U. S. Depository at Pittsburg; National Band currency issued, $120,930; amount in circulation, $299,797,600; fractional currency destroyed, $529,400.

Capt. J. S. Warton, of the 14th infantry, has been ordered by Gen. Grant to report to Maj Gen. Hancock for staff duty.

NEW YORK.

New Cathedral—Steel Rails for the Erie Road—Death of Prof. Bronson, the Elocutionist—Verdict of the Jury Sitting Upon the Body of one of the Victims of the Erie Disaster.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The Trinity Church corporation contemplate erecting a Cathedral near Central Park.

President Eldridge, in his report to the Board of Directors of the Erie road, counsels the use of a portion of the large fund legalized by the legislature, in the completion of the double track on the Delaware division where the recent action occurred, with steel rails.

Prof. C. Bronson, the celebrated teacher of elocution, died this morning, aged 66.

Col Kelly, whose rescue at Manchester will be remembered, has returned from a visit to Ireland.

PORT JERVIS, April 25.

The jury of inquest which has been in session since Saturday last on the body of Townsend N. Horton, who died from injuries received at the late disaster at Carr's Rock, ended at four o'clock this afternoon, rendering the following verdict: "We find that Townsed N. Horton, of Salem, La Crosse county, Wis., came to his death from injuries received on train '12' of the Erie railway, Delaware division, at Carr's Rock, Pa., on Wednesday, April 15th, 1868, at 3:30 A. M.; said train being thrown from the track by a rail broken in two places. We also find that the train was running at the rate of about 30 miles per hour between Lackawana and the scene of disaster. From the testimony of officers of the road touching the condition of the track, and the quality of iron on a portion of the track, we deem that rate of speed too fast for the safety of passengers, on this division.

ST. LOUIS.

Church Statistics—Encouraging Statement.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.

The Central Christian Advocate, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, states that, while in 1862 there were but 32 ministers and 2,141 members of that church in Missouri, there are now about 200 ministers and 26,000 members, an increase of about 4,000 a year. It advocates the division of the State into two Conferences, and predicts that four years hence they will each embrace 150 ministers and 20,000 members.

The St. Louis Baptist Union for church extension publishes its report for the year five church buildings have been finished, erected, or purchased, two new churches organized, one new mission school established, and all the churches strengthened by accessions to their members. During the year the collections have been $15,197, and the expenditures $15,190, the outstanding liabilities of the Union at the time of the report were $25,617. Since the report was proposed there have been some additional donations received and others promised, and the committee hope soon to report themselves out of debt.

NASHVILLE, April 25.

Captain Phillips, Registration Commissioner and commander of the colored militia shot a man named Barth, at Gallatin, yesterday, inflicting a fatal wound. Barth was intoxicated.

THE SOUTH.

Fate of the Constitution in North Carolina Doubtful—Deaf and Dumb Negro Murderer Acquitted—Further Election Returns.

WILMINGTON, April 25.

Unofficial returns thus far received leave the result still in doubt. The contest is undoubtedly very close. The excitement here for the last two days has been intense, but no disturbance has occurred. The returns from the extreme Western counties are anxiously looked for, as they will decide whether the constitution is ratified or defeated. The returns indicate that the Legislature will be about equally divided.

RALEIGH, April 25.

Returns from the State come in slowly. Those received by mail to-day render the ratification of the constitution quite certain. The radicals claim its ratification by several thousand majority. The additional reported majorities for the constitution are as follows:

Guilford 500, Forsyth 700, Wilkes 600, McDowell, Small, and Warren, 1,282; Cumberland 500, Packingham 400, Davidson 600, Burke 115, Washington 452, Granville 500. The reported majorities against the constitution have been reduced in Alamanez to 50, in Orange to 400, in Iredel to 700, in Catawba to 676, in Union to 300, in Gates to 231. Caswell is reported conservative by 150 majority, but this is doubtful.

WILMINGTON, April 25.

The trial of Jesse Draper, a deaf and dumb negro, for murder, resulted in his acquittal, on the plea of not sufficient mental capacity. His own counsel failed to make him understand the case.

Sufficient returns have been received to warrant the conclusion that the constitution has been ratified by a small majority. This is conceded by the conservatives.

N. Boyden, probably the only conservative elected to Congress, has a majority of 2,500.

JACKSON, MISS., April 25.

To-day was observed by the citizens in decorating the graves of those who perished in defence of the Lost Cause. A monument to the memory of Col. Robert Smith, of the 10th Mississippi regiment, was erected.

The Conservative Executive Committee have issued a call for the assembling of a convention on the 12th of May.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted an ordinance for the protection of National Cemeteries in this State.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.

Further returns from the country do not materially affect the results of the election as already given.

The Supreme Court has decided that the grand jury drawn under Gen. Hancock's order, composed entirely of white men, is illegal, and orders have been issued to discharge the jury.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of a negro convicted of murder, which was appealed from the District Court. The decision of the lower court was reversed and indictment quashed.

SAVANNAH, April 25.

The county vote is 1,520, 190 of which are challenged, nearly all the straight radical ticket. The city vote is still being counted, and probably it will be Monday before the counting is through.

Gordon is said to be ahead so far. Fitch is about 200 ahead in the city.

In Baker county Gordon has 390 majority.

In Ware county Gordon has 100 majority, Fitch 200 majority; for the constitution 300.

Pierce county—Bullock 124 majority, Cleft 99.

In Appling county Gordon and Fitch have large majorities; against the constitution 254.

Other counties not heard from.

AUGUSTA, April 25.

The election returns are conflicting. The Democrats claim Gordon's election by a small majority, but admit the ratification of the constitution.

The Republicans claim Bullock's election by 20,000 majority.

MACON, April 25.

Official—Pike county gives 268 majority for Gordon and 261 majority against the constitution.

Clayton county—Gordon 349; Bullock 326; constitution 446; against constitution 233.

Fayette county—Gordon 74 maj; constitution 9 maj.

Henry county—Gordon 76 maj.; constitution 68 against.

Schley county—Bullock 389; Gordon 374; constitution 390; against constitution 366.

Ferril county—Gordon 892; Bullock 337; constitution 311; against constitution 866.

Quitman county—Gordon 356; Bullock 6; constitution 17; against constitution 356.

Crawford county—Gordon 535; Bullock 514; constitution 54; against constitution 528.

Clay county—Gordon 438; Bullock 319; constitution 319; against constitution 434.

North county—Gordon 248; Bullock 84; for the constitution 89, against 225.

Baldwin county—Gordon 913; Bullock 996; for the constitution 990, against 733.

A negro Representative and Senator were elected in Marion county. The official vote gives 351 majority against the constitution, 428 majority for Gordon, and Clift, for Congress, 415 majority.

A Democratic Representative was elected in Taylor county, which gave 33 majority against the constitution and 39 majority for Gordon.

Pierce county—For the constitution 219, against 69; Gordon 95; Bullock 199; Fitch, for Congress, 90, and Clift 188.

Muscogee county gives 590 majority for the constitution and 520 majority for Bullock.

In Bebee county the count will not be completed until Monday. The prospect is that the vote will be very close.

Washington county was unofficially elected by an entire Democratic vote of 150 to 200 majority; Sumpter was elected by an unofficial small majority for Gordon, and both Democrat Representatives elected. Daughtery official majority for Constitution 552, and for Bullock 516. Country officers all Radicals. Chatahoosie official vote Constitution, 394 for and 512 against. Gordon 557, Bullock 277. Stewart county is reported gone Democratic by a large majority.

MEMPHIS, April 25.

During the storm last night about a dozen attempts were made by burglars to enter the stores in various parts of the city. In one instance three were captured while attempting to blow up a safe in Tagg's paint store; in another three negroes attempted to enter Padestas grocery, on Madison street, by putting one of the number through the transom, but no sooner had he struck the floor when he was fired upon and mortally wounded.

In consequence of the rain the commemoration day, or ceremony, of strewing flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead, was postponed until Monday.

CUBA.

Madame Ristori Sails for New York—Mexican News.

HAVANA, April 25.

Madame Ristori and troupe sailed today in the steamship Columbia for New York. Madame Ristori's gains during the season amount to over $60,000 in gold.

Late dates from Mexico say that a great many foreigners were arrested during the past month, but only five expelled from the country, none of whom were Frenchmen.

Negrete, with about 500 men, was openly in arms against the government.

The war in Sinoloa was progressing. The revolutionists had 3,000 men, and the government troops, under Gen. Carora, were 500 strong.

The commerce of Vera Cruz and other towns was paralyzed.

The worms had destroyed the cotton crop.

Ortega's party was making strong exertions, and was allied with Negrete, Leon, and others.

The stages leaving the capital were almost regularly robbed.

MEXICO.

Jiminez's Submission to the Supreme Government Confirmed—Advices from Guadalajara.

SAN JUAN, April 25.

Mexican intelligence by the steamer Colorado confirms the reported submission of Gen. Jiminez to the supreme government of the State of Querrero. Gen. Aere accepted the submission in behalf of the general government. In order to prevent further bloodshed, Jiminez disbanded his troops. Affair were quiet in Querrero, there being no opposition to the will of Alvarez.

Advices from Guadalajara say that the commander of the forces ordered to join Corona, at Sinaloa, had refused to obey. Rentera and Velasco had collected a force of about 1,300, and were levying contributions on the inhabitants of the Bajaio, which compels the general government to hold back troops for the new campaign.

EUROPE.

[DISPATCHES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.]

Effect of the Loss of the Federal Debt Bill—Prussian Army to be Reduced to a Peace Footing—Excitement Over the Attempted Assassination of Prince Alfred—Trial of the Clerkenwell Conspirators.

BERLIN, April 25.

Count Von Bismarck says, officially, that the loss of the bill relative to the federal debt, which was withdrawn from Parliament on account of a disposition on the part of the liberal members to amend, will put an end to the building of ships and fortifications at once.

The reduction of the Prussian army to a peace footing will begin on the 1st of May.

LONDON, April 25.

The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred has produced the profoundest excitement throughout the nation. The press teems with the denunciation of the assassin.

The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners was resumed to-day. Four witnesses swore that the prisoner (Barrett) was in Glasgow on the 13th of December, the day on which the Clerkenwell explosion occurred, and though subjected to the most rigid cross-examination, their testimony was completely unshaken.

Many other witnesses were examined by the defense, when the case was rested.

The Attorney General summed up the case for the prosecution. He urged that the proof against all persons was established beyond a doubt. He was compelled to admit, however, there were serious doubts about the complicity of Timothy Desmonds, but there was no doubt in the case of Barrett. He ridiculed the attempt to prove an alibi in his case, and said all the efforts in that direction had been strongly outweighed by direct proof. The Court adjourned until Monday.

CANADA.

Whelan Admits that he is the Murderer of McGee.

OTTAWA, April 25.

Two detectives have sworn to having heard a conversation between Whelan and Doyle in the jail, in which Whelan is said to have admitted to Doyle that he shot D'Arcy McGee, and that he would be either hung or go to the penitentiary for life for it. He said he was prepared for either, and seemed to take pride in the idea that his name would be handed down to posterity as a great man. Doyle was placed in a cell adjoining Whelan's as a stratagem to lead him into conversation, the detectives taking a position near to listen. The evidence bears hard on Doyle as an accomplice.

The House of Commons last night passed a bill providing for the support of the widow and family of McGee.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.

Arrived—Messenger from St. Paul, Importer and Leonidas from Pittsburg, and Gem from Tennessee River.

Departed—Lawrence for Cincinnati, Mayflower for Louisville, Messenger for Pittsburg, Commonwealth for New Orleans, Cornelia for Omaha, Dubuque for St. Paul, Peter Balen for Dubuque.

The river has fallen about 8 inches in the last 24 hours, and all the upper streams are declining.

The weather is wet and cold and it rained nearly all day.

The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company's affairs have been placed in the hands of three trustees, W. R. Carter, John P. Fitzgerald, and Theodore Lavellie. It is probable that the company will cease to exist shortly.

HOW FARMING PAYS IN IOWA.

SOME REMARKABLE RESULTS.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register.]

We visited the stock yards of the Rock Island road yesterday, to see some fine beef cattle which had just been sold by our farming friend, Van Pelt, of near Indianola, to John Dowling, of Pennsylvania. There were in the drove one hundred and five head of cattle—mostly three year old steers. Stock men pronounced the lot the finest drove ever driven into the city. They were surely as fine a herd of cattle as we ever saw on their way to the shambles. Many of the steers were of Mr. Van Pelt's own raising. That gentleman being one of the most experienced and successful stock-growers in the State, he knows the difference between breeding the easily fatted, thrifty, profitable Durham, and the long-horned, gangly-kneed, prairie rangers of scalawags and scrubs. We noticed one fine yoke of steers not three years old till next May, which weighed nearly 2,700 pounds. Figure them at eight cents a pound and see what they come to. The drove had no "sky-flyers" or "corn-cribbers" in it — all were choice and fat and sleek, and some of them weighed over two thousand pounds.

Mr. Van Pelt fatted these cattle at his own farm near Indianola; and the pleasant part of the story is that he sold them at eight cents gross at home—the drove of one hundred and five bringing him the very wealthy sum of twelve thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars. In addition to this sale of cattle, he sold a drove of hogs, the number of which we have forgotten—for five thousand dollars more, making a total sale of nearly eighteen thousand dollars at one trade. The hogs were fatted by "following" the cattle.

Mr. Van Pelt has fatted and sold during the present season — last fall and now — over thirty thousand dollars' worth of cattle and hogs. In November last we made mention of one of his sales of stock, giving, at the time, a slight sketch of the man. The article being a fair illustration of what a farmer can do in Iowa, traveled through the Iowa papers, and all over the United States, and attracted much attention to this State.

Mr. Van Pelt came to Iowa in 1852 from Highland county, Ohio, a very poor man. When he arrived in Henry county, he had no property but one horse, and that a very poor one. He told us yesterday that the first stock he ever bought in Iowa were a couple of pigs, and, as he had no money to pay for them, he mauled two hundred rails in payment therefor. Renting a farm and living in Henry county, he managed to rake together nine hundred dollars, with which he came to Warren county, and bought some land of his own. By industry, honesty, and good management and the advantage of living in Iowa, he has gradually elevated and enriched himself till he is now one of the first and heaviest farmers in the United States, and at present has one farm of one thousand four hundred and twenty acres which he can sell at any hour for sixty dollars per acre; and has other property making him worth, easily enough, over one hundred thousand dollars.

LAURENT MILLAUDON.—Another evidence of the remarkable healthfulness of this city and the alluvial region around it, and yet of the inevitableness of the death to which all must succumb, another proof of the rich reward afforded to industry and systematic habits, another instance of the triumph of mind over matter, and of the power of intellect in whatever department it may be made to exert itself, is afforded in the life and death of this old citizen.

Laurent Millaudon came here so many years ago, that, were he not known to have been born 82 years ago in France, one might almost regard him as having been present at the birth of Louisiana, as he was present at its birth as a State. He was of slender physique and apparently weak constitution, but he lived to bury three generations of men, and laid up by agricultural labors and in real estate investments, which he kept always active, probably $2,000,000 in property, and yet he was always a modest, retiring, and unambitious citizen, living comfortably but quietly, and honored, though not seeking honor from his fellow-citizens.—*N. O. Picayune, 21st.*

The book "Behind the Scenes," purporting to have been by Elizabeth Keckley, the *modiste* of Mrs. Lincoln, is said by the New York Times to be from the hand of a practised writer who has prejudices to gratify and grudges to repay. One of the most disgraceful chapters in the disgraceful volume quotes copiously from Mrs. Lincoln's confidential chat. We are told that her hostility to Mr. Chase and his daughter were most bitter. She was especially severe on Seward, despised McClellan, denounced Andrew Johnson as a demagogue and General Grant as a humbug. She once declared that if General Grant ever became President she would leave the country during his term of office.

[From Every Saturday.]

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

LUCRETIUS.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE.

Lucilla wedded to Lucretius, found
Her master cold; for when the morning flush
Of passion and the first embrace had died
Between them, though he loved her none the less,
Yet often when the woman heard his foot
Return from pacings in the field, and ran
To greet him with a kiss, the master took
Small notice, or austerely, for—his mind
Half buried in some weightier argument,
Or fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the Hexameter—he past
To turn and ponder those three hundred scrolls
Left by the Teacher whom he held divine.
She brooked it not; but wrathful, petulant,
Dreaming some rival, sought and found a witch
Who brewed the philter which had power, they said,
To lead an errant passion home again.
And this, at times, she mingled with his drink,
And this destroyed him; for the wicked broth
Confused the chemic labor of the blood,
And tickling the brute within the man's brain
Made havoc among those tender cells, and checked
His power to shape: he loathed himself; and once
After a tempest woke upon a morn
That mocked him with returning calm and cried—

"Storm in the night! for thrice I heard the rain
Rushing; and once the flash of a thunderbolt—
Methought I never saw so fierce a fork—
Struck out the streaming mountain side, and showed
A riotous confluence of watercourses
Blanching and billowing in a hollow of it,
Where all but yester-eve was dusty dry.
Storm and what dreams ye holy gods, what dreams,
For thrice I wakened after dreams. Perchance
We do but recollect the dreams that come
Just ere the waking: terrible! for it seemed
A void was made in Nature; all her bonds
Cracked; and I saw the flaring atom-streams
And torrents of her myriad universe
Ruining along the illimitable inane
Fly on to clash together again, and make
Another and another frame of things
Forever; that was mine, my dream, I knew it—
Of and belonging to me, as the dog
With inward yelp and restless forefoot plies
His function of the woodland: but the next!
I thought that all the blood by Sylla shed
Came driving rain-like down again on earth,
And where it dashed the reddening meadow, sprang
No dragon warriors from Cadmean teeth,
For these I thought my dream would show to me,
But girls, Hetairai, curious in their art,
Hired animalisms, vile as those that made
The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
And hands they mixt, and yelled and round me drove
In narrowing circles till I yelled again
Half suffocated, and sprang up, and saw—
Was it the first beam of my latest day?
Then, then, from utter gloom, stood out the breasts,
The breasts of Helen, and hoveringly a sword
Now over and now under, now direct
Pointed itself to pierce, but sank down shamed
At all that beauty; and as I stared, a fire,
The fire that left a roofless Ilion,
Shot out of them, and scorched me that I woke.
Is this thy vengeance, holy Venus, thine,
Because I would not one of thine own doves,
Not even a rose, were offered to thee? thine,
Forgetful how my rich procemion makes
Thy glory fly along the Italian field,
In lays that will outlast thy Deity?
Deity? nay, thy worshippers. My tongue
Trips, or I speak profanely. Which of these
Angers thee most, or angers thee at all?
Not if thou be'st of those who far aloof
From envy, hate and pity, and spite and scorn
Live the great life which all our greatest fain
Would follow, centered in eternal calm.
Nay, if thou canst, O Goddess, like ourselves
Touch, and be touched, then would I cry to thee
To kiss thy Mavors, roll thy tender arms
Round him, and keep him from the lust of blood
That makes a steaming slaughter-house of Rome.
Ay, but I meant not thee; I meant not her,
Whom all the pines of Ida shook to see
Slide from that quiet heaven of hers, and tempt
The Trojan, while his neat-herds were abroad;
Nor her that o'er her wounded hunter wept
Her Deity false in human amorous tears;
Nor whom her beardless apple-arbiter
Decided fairest. Rather, O ye Gods,
Poet-like, as the great Sicilian called
Calliope to grace his golden verse—
Ay, and this Kypris also—did I take
That popular name of thine to shadow forth
The all-generating powers and genial heat
Of Nature, when she strikes through the thick blood
Of cattle, and light is large and lambs are glad
Nosing the mother's udder, and the bird
Makes his heart voice amid the blaze of flowers;
Which things appear the work of mighty Gods.
The Gods! and if I go *my* work is left
Unfinished—*if* I go. The Gods, who haunt
The lucid interspace of world and world,
Where never creeps a cloud, or moves a wind,
Nor ever falls the least white star of snow,
Nor ever lowest roll of thunder moans,
Nor sound of human sorrow mounts to mar
Their sacred everlasting calm! and such,
Not all so fine, nor so divine a calm,
Not such, nor all unlike it, man may gain
Letting his own life go. The God, the Gods!
If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
Being atomic not be dissoluble,
Not follow the great laws? My master held
That Gods there are, for all men so believe.
I prest my footsteps into his, and meant
Surely to lead my Memmius in a train
Of flowery clauses onward to the proof
That Gods there are, and deathless. Meant? I meant?
I have forgotten what I meant; my mind
Stumbles, and all my faculties are lamed.
Look where another of our Gods, the Sun,
Apollo, Delius, or of older use
All seeing Hyperion—what you will—
Has mounted yonder; since he never sware,
Except his wrath were wreaked on wretched man,
That he would only shine among the dead
Hereafter: tales! for never yet on earth
Could dead flesh creep, or bits of roasting ox
Moan round the spit; nor knows he what he sees,
King of the East although he seem, and girt
With song and flame and fragrance, slowly lifts
His golden feet on those impurpled stairs
That climb into the windy halls of heaven:
And here he glances on an eye new-born,
And gets for greeting but a wail of pain;
And here he stays upon a freezing orb
That fain would gaze upon him to the last;
And here upon a yellow eyelid fallen
And closed by those who mourn a friend in vain,
Not thankful that his troubles are no more.
And me, although his fire is on my face
Blinding, he sees not, nor at all can tell
Whether I mean this day to end myself,
Or lend an ear to Plato where he says,
That men, like soldiers, may not quit the post
Allotted by the Gods; but he that holds
The Gods are careless, wherefore need he care
Greatly for them, nor rather plunge at once,
Being troubled wholly out of sight, and sink
Past earthquake—ay, and gout and stone, that break
Body toward death, and palsy, death-in-life,
And wretched age—and worst disease of all,
These prodigies of myriad nakedness,
And twisted shapes of lust, unspeakable,
Abominable, strangers at my hearth
Not welcome, harpies miring every dish,
The phantom husks of something foully done,
And fleeting through the boundless universe,
And blasting the long quiet of my breast
With animal heat and dire insanity.
How should the mind, except it loved them, clasp
These idols to herself? or do they fly
Now thinner, and now thicker, like the flakes
In a fall of snow, and so press in, perforce
Of multitude, as crowds that in an hour
Of civic tumult jam the doors, and bear
The keepers down, and throng, their rags and they,
The basest, far into that council-hall
Where sit the best and stateliest of the land?
Can I not fling this horror off me again,
Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile,
Balmier and nobler from her bath of storm,
At random ravage? and how easily
The mountain there has cast his cloudy slough,
Now towering o'er him in serenest air.
A mountain o'er a mountain, aye, and within
All hollow as the hopes and fears of men.
But who was he, that in the garden snared
Picus and Faunus, rustic Gods? a tale
To laugh at—more to laugh at in myself—
For look! what is it? there? yon arbutus
Totters: a noiseless riot underneath
Strikes through the wood, sets all the tops quivering—
The mountain quickens into Nymph and Faun;
And here an Oread (how the sun delights
To glance and shift about her slippery sides
And rosy knees, and supple roundedness
And budded bosom peaks) who this way runs
Before the rest—a satyr; a satyr; see—
Follows; but him I proved impossible;
Twy-natured is no nature: yet he draws
Nearer and nearer, and I scan him now
Beastlier than any phantom of his kind
That ever butted his rough brother-brute
For lust or lusty blood or provender:
I hate, abhor, spit, sicken at him; and she
Loathes him as well; such a precipitate heel,
Fledged as it were with Mercury's ankle-wing,
Whirls her to me: but will she fling herself
Shameless upon me? Catch her, goatfoot: nay,
Hide, hide them, million-myrtled wilderness,
And cavern-shadowing laurels, hide! do I wish—
What?—that the bush were leafless? or to whelm
All of them in one massacre? O, ye Gods,
I know you careless, yet careless, to you
From childly wont and ancient use I call—
I thought I lived securely as yourselves—
No lewdness, narrowing envy, monkey-spite,
No madness of ambition, avarice, none;
No larger feast than under plane or pine,
With neighbors laid along the grass, to take
Only such cups as left us friendly-warm,
Affirming each his own philosophy—
Nothing to mar the sober majesties
Of settled sweet Epicurean life—
But now it seems some unseen monster lays
His vast and filthy hands upon my will,
Wrenching it backward into his; and spoils
My bliss in being; and it was not great;
For save when shutting reason up in rhythm,
Or Heliconian honey in living words,
To make a truth less harsh, I often grew
Tired of so much within our little life,
Or of so little in our little life,
Poor little life that toddles half an hour
Crowned with a flower or two, and there an end—
And since the nobler pleasure seems to fade,
Why should I, beastlike as I find myself,
Not manlike end myself?—our privilege—
What beast has heart to do it? And what man,
What Roman would be dragged in triumph thus?
Not I, not he, who bears one name with her,
Whose death-blow struck the dateless doom to kings,
When brooking not the Tarquin in her veins
She made her blood in sight of Collatine
And all his peers, flushing the guiltless air,
Spout from the maiden fountain in her heart.
And from it spang the Commonwealth, which breaks
As I am breaking now!
And therefore now
Let her, that is the womb and tomb of all,
Great Nature take, and forcing far apart
Those blind beginnings that have made me man
Dash them anew together at her will
Through all her cycles—into man once more,
Or beast or bird or fish, or opulent flower—
But till this cosmic order everywhere
Shattered into one earthquake in one day
Cracks all to pieces—and that hour perhaps
Is not so far when momentary man
Shall seem no more a something to himself,
But he, his hopes and hates, his homes and fanes,
And even his bones long laid within the grave,
The very sides of the grave itself shall pass,
Vanishing, atom and void, atom and void,
Into the unseen forever—till that hour,
My golden work in which I told a truth
That stays the rolling Ixionian wheel
And numbs the Fury's ringlet snake, and plucks
The mortal soul from out immortal hell,
Shall stand: ay, surely: then it falls at last
And perishes as I must; for O Thou,
Passionate bride, divine Tranquillity,
Yearned after by the wisest of the wise,
Who fail to find thee, being as thou art
Without one pleasure and without one pain,
Howbeit I know thou surely must be mine
Or soon or late, yet out of season, thus
I woo thee roughly, for thou carest not
How roughly men may woo thee so they win—
Thus—thus: the soul flies out and dies in the air."
With that he drove the knife into his side:
She heard him raging, heard him fall; ran in,
Beat breast, tore hair, cried out upon herself
As having failed in duty to him, shrieked
That she but meant to win him back, fell on him,
Clasped, kissed him, wailed: he answered, "Care not thou!
What matters? All is over: Fare thee well!"

The Richmond newspapers are commenting with great cheerfulness upon the prospective revival of the tobacco trade of that city. Before the war, over one hundred tobacco factories were in operation there, whilst the great tobacco warehouses of Richmond were well known throughout the country. The heavy taxation on the tobacco manufacture, the Richmond Examiner says, cripples the business, but it looks forward to its revival to the activity and volume attained before the war.

The Scientific American argues that the mission of the cholera has terminated and this terrible pestilence will scourge the earth no more. The chief reason is the discovery that carbolic acid will prevent the spread of the epidemic.

AN ARISTOCRATIC MURDERER.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF A POLISH NOBLEMAN FOR MURDER.

[Vienna Correspondence (March 14) of the New York Herald.]

An aristocratic murder case has been brought to trial in Cracow, and, after a prolonged hearing, has ended in the conviction of the accused. This case, the details of which I am about to give you, has created an immense sensation, not only in Cracow and Gallicia, but in the Kingdom of Poland also, and a resume of each day's proceedings has even found its way into the leading papers of this city.

Chevalier Mirczyslaus von Korytowski is a scion of one of the historical families of Poland. Some of his progenitors were the comrades of Pulaski in the first Polish war of independence (1768-71). His father, Leon Korytowski, is a Counsellor of Appeals in Cracow. The culprit himself is aged twenty-six years.

Korytowski, *pere* and *mere*, occupied a "flat," or suite of apartments, in a certain house in Cracow. One of these rooms they had to let to an aged widow named Agnes Zychowicz. Widow Zychowicz, previous to her murder, was on the eve of leaving the house and of moving into another quarter of the town. Mircyslaus slept in the adjoining room to the widow's, on a sofa, and a door led from his room into the latter's. The widow Z. was an extremely economical and even miserly woman. She was generally believed to be very well to do. She had inherited from a brother a considerable amount of property, which she had invested partly in Austrian and partly in Russian securities. So the murdered woman had property and was unprotected. The murderer had, even as a school boy, been noted for his idleness and indisposition to follow any settled pursuit.

At the age of twenty he was, therefore, good for nothing. For some years he loafed about, "coshering" upon one or other of his relations. Finding that his relations were getting tired of him, he hit upon the happy thought of looking out for a good match. Hereupon he paid his addresses to Mlle. Bronislawa Kozminski, the daughter of a rich landed proprietor. The young lady was smitten; her mother satisfied. M. Constantine Kozminski, however, was, naturally enough, not favorable to the suitor, and informed him that for the present he (the father) could not give consent to the marriage, because the chevalier had no settled subsistence, and was, in fact, nothing better than a *chevalier d'industrie.* What was the chevalier to do? He hit upon another happy thought. That was to buy a heavily mortgaged estate, which was situate in the kingdom of Poland, and thus hold himself out to the world at large, and to M. Kozminski in particular, as an estated gentleman. The estate in question was valued at 22,500 roubles, but, as the charges upon it amounted to 22,047 roubles, he was required to pay only 600 roubles on the completion of the purchase, which comparatively small sum he managed to raise.

But this appearance of wealth did not last long. The chevalier could not pay the interest on the mortgages and the mortgagees entered into possession of the estate. When they did so they discovered that the new purchaser had already sold the implements, or growing crops; that he had contracted other debts, and that he had not delivered some wheat which he had already sold to some merchants and received part payment for. Thus the chevalier was once more thrown on his back, and, while in this position, he hit upon the evil and fatal idea of possessing himself of the property of his parents' aged tenant. With this he could win his bride.

Cherishing this design in his heart he paid a visit to his parents in last September, and slept in the place I have already mentioned. He procured a pick-lock, and for two nights before the murder entered the room of the widow during the night, opened and rummaged her drawers, but found nothing. The widow heard that somebody was in her room and knew what the intruder wanted, but was afraid to cry out for fear of being murdered. She made this statement on the afternoon of the second of October, last year, to one of her friends whom she visited on that day, and added the ominous presentment that she would never leave her then residence alive. The following night, the night of the 2d and 3d of October, she was found dead in her bed with her throat cut.

In the bed and clothing of the murdered one was found the sum of 25,000 Austrian florins, partly in paper money, partly in securities. According to the inventory found in her room, eleven Polish land debentures, valued at 750 roubles in the aggregate, were missing.

Ten out of these eleven debentures were on the following day discovered in Mirczylaus' room stuck up the chimney. The police functionaries who examined the room where the alarm was given swore that the murderer could have entered neither by way of the window, nor of the chimney, but could only have come in through the apartments of the Kosminskis. Nobody suspected the parents. They enjoyed an unblemished character.

Everybody suspected the son. Moreover, the son gave the alarm in a very singular manner. He proceeded to awake the servants and told them that he heard footsteps moving about in the widow's room, and that he had a presentiment that all was not right there.

The trial began in the latter end of last month, lasted sixteen days, and has just been concluded. It was attended by the nobility, the jurists, and the officials of the neighborhood, as well as the gentry from various parts of Congress Poland, who came to Cracow expressly to attend the trial. Admission to the court could only be procured by means of cards.

On the twelfth day Mlle. Bronislawa was examined. She allowed that she dearly loved the culprit. When, at one time, her father opposed the marriage, she expressed the determination to make away with herself. Of he intended's arrest she was made gradually aware by her father, and her pain at the news was infinitely great. Immediately thereupon she sent back to her intended's mother the ring he had given her, and demanded that the ring which she had given him should be handed over to a charitable institution.

On the sixteenth day the court gave judgment, and decided that the circumstantial evidence was sufficient to condemn the accused. The Attorney General demanded that the punishment of imprisonment for life should be inflicted.

The court adjudged a sentence of eighteen years' imprisonment with hard labor and the loss of his rank. Strange to say, the court considered that his tender age (at the time of the murder over twenty-five years of age!) was a palliating circumstance. I mention this fact without comment.

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING FURS.—Ladies are often anxious about keeping furs free from moths during the summer months. Some one advertises to send the requisite information for $1.

Darkness is all that is necessary. The "miller" that deposits the eggs from which moths are hatched, only moves in light; the moths themselves work in darkness. Hang the furs in a very dark closet, and keep the door shut; keep it always dark, and you can have no trouble. But, as closet doors are sometimes left open, the better way is to enclose the articles loosely in a paper box, put this in a pillow case, or wrap around with cloth, and hang up in a dark closet. Camphor, spices, or perfumes are of no use. Continual darkness is sufficient. And do not take out the furs in June or July to give them an "airing," for even then cometh the enemy, and it may be that in fifteen minutes after exposure, has deposited an hundred eggs. If you consider an airing indispensable, give the furs a good switching and put them quickly back.—*Country Gentleman.*

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Benjamin Morris, of this city, was married to the accomplished Southern belle, Miss Effie Shackelford, of Mississippi. Miss Shackelford, who is a beautiful blonde, with golden hair, fair complexion, and black eyes—a rare style of beauty—looked truly charming, attired, as she was, in a dress of rich white satin, which was made with a very long and full pointed train. A flounce of lace, half a yard wide, ornamented the skirt, around the edge of which was a heavy box plaiting of white satin. The corsage was cut a la Pompadour, and trimmed with bias folds of satin, with narrow ruffles of lace: sleeves long and tight, trimmed with four rows of satin at the wrist and top of the sleeves. The bridal veil was of point lace; purchased at the Paris Exposition, and was fastened to the head by small bunches of orange blossoms.—*Home Journal.*

FIRE AT HELENA, ARKANSAS.

HEAVY LOSS IN PROPERTY—A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

The fire in Helena, Arkansas, one night last week, was quite destructive, a large number of business men being losers. The entire loss is estimated at $30,000. Among the sufferers were the following: G. W. Holibaugh, stove and tin merchant, $3,500; John Allen (W. L. Nelson, agent), miscellaneous goods, about $4,000; Fritzon & Sparrow, merchants, $15,000; Jacob Oliger, shoe maker, $1,600; Charlie Levy, barkeeper, about $500; Leon Berton, $225; Mr. Slatter about $300; Messrs. Noblick, H. S. Hornor, & Co., and Oliver Joyce sustained some damage in moving out their goods, and some loss from stealage. None of the above losses were covered by insurance, except a portion of the stock of Mr. Holibaugh, who had a policy in the Mechanics' company, of New Jersey, W. C. Nelson, agent, for $2,000. The fire was the result of carelessness on the part of a man named Rhineheart, employed by Mr. Oliger. When first discovered the flames were issuing from the roof of the shop. Rhineheart, who was intoxicated, was found lying on the floor so badly burned that he died the following day.—*Memphis Avalanche, 21st.*

THE FAMILY OF LITTLE FOLKS.

The "little folks" made their farewell appearance in public in this city last night. The morning and afternoon *levees* were attended by only moderately sized audiences, but last night, the Opera House was crowded to its utmost capacity. It was generally understood that the troupe of Liliputians were on their farewell tour, and that in all probability the present opportunity would be the last of seeing the quartette together, and this fact may to a considerable extent account for the large audience of last night. Be that as it may, the audience were certainly pleased with the entertainment, and manifested their satisfaction by the heartiest marks of approval. General Tom Thumb is quite dignified, and he evidently possesses the inward satisfaction arising from knowing that he has a goodly share of this world's goods, or their equivalent in money, and that it is not essentially necessary that he shall sacrifice his wonted stateliness for the amusement of his visitors. Not so with Commodore Nutt, who is comedian, if a diminutive one, of no small calibre, and who seems to take considerable pleasure in making his audience laugh. The Commodore's comic delineations and imitations are very enjoyable, and the little chap receives his share of *encores*—and he deserves them too. He furnishes no small amount of amusement for the audience, and excites the risibilities of the juvenile portion of his audience to a wonderful extent, creating among them a perfect *furore*. The ladies, Mrs. Thumb and Miss Warren, have sweet and well-cultivated voices, but, as may be imagined, of no great power. They take parts in comic representations, and are quite amusing. At the morning levee yesterday a laughable incident occurred, and shows the precociousness of certain of our young lady population. Quite a number of boys and girls, three to nine years of age, were invited upon the platform so that the audience could have a better idea of the size of the little elfin, Miss Warren. Among the children thus invited was a bright little girl of three. Miss Warren, when dismissing her visitors from the platform, kissed the female portion, and very often the male members also. The little girl alluded to above when told to kiss Miss Warren, pouted and said, "I don't spark with girls," and no amount of persuasion could induce her to kiss the lady. The incident occasioned considerable merriment, and was heartily enjoyed. The General and his troupe have had a successful season here and no doubt were bidden farewell with regret. We understand that there is a possibility of the troupe visiting our city at a future day, but if so, it will be in a different *role* to that in which they appear at present. The General, we believe, talks of organizing a Liliputian circus troupe, with equipments on a miniature scale, and we have no doubt that the venture would prove highly successful.—*Buffalo Courier 16th.*

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—Mr. E. Walker, of Milton, North Carolina, communicates the following to the Maryland Farmer:

"I write to send a cure for the hog cholera that I know to be good, and a certain cure, as far as I have tried it. Not to trespass on your space, I will give it in a few words. When the hog is first found to have the cholera throw it on its back, put a piece of tar, about the size of a hickory nut, on the end of a stick; put it down its throat; be sure it is swallowed. I have tried it on a good many and cured every one. One in particular was so far gone as to have lost the use of one of his legs. I lost a great many before this was tried. I clipped their ears and tail, but think that should be left off as it only weakens them. All hogs that look droopy are benefitted by tar. Some recommend rolling corn in tar, but I don't think the hogs swallow enough in that way to be benefitted."

A brilliant wedding occurred at Fortress Monroe, last week. The groom, Brevet Brigadier Chauncey B. Reese, was dressed in full uniform, and the bride, Miss Mary Courtney, of Baltimore, wore a heavy white corded silk, trimmed with point lace and folds of white satin, over which was thrown a thick lace vail, extending to her feet and trailing upon the floor. There were five bridesmaids in white tarleton, and a corresponding number of military groomsmen in full dress.

Adelina Patti has been creating a great *furore* at Lille, in the French version of the role of Marguerite. Her pronunciation of the language is now so accurate that she can safely venture on repeating the experiments in other parts.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Messrs. Smith & McDowell, druggists, corner Fourth and Green streets, have their soda fount in full blast. Their soda-water is delicious, especially that made with cocoa-nut syrup, something entirely new, which owes its existence to the genius of that accomplished druggist, Mr. Pease.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Elder J. W. McGarvey (Professor in Kentucky University) will preach this morning and evening at the Walnut-street Christian Church.

An interesting meeting was held through last week, and will continue every evening this week.

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All the late publications of American and German Chromos, at

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corner of Fourth and Market.

LOUISVILLE March 20 dtf

DIED.

At Gallatin, Tenn., on the 23d inst., Lieut. WM. L. PORTER, U. S. A.

The funeral will take place at the Chestnut-street Presbyterian church, corner of Fourth street, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

On the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., on board the steamer Westmoreland, on her last trip from New Orleans, La., to Louisville, L. L. DIMMETT, only son of St. Clair and Sarah Dimmett, of Jefferson county, aged 26 years, 8 months, and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from Beachland Baptist Church, eight miles south of the city, on Salt-river road, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. ap25 d2

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can obtain first-class board and well-furnished lodging by applying, with reference, at 52 Center street, between Green and Walnut. f13 dtf

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mr7 d3m

AUCTION SALES.

Sale by Receiver of City Taxes.

LIST NO. 6.

The City Taxes against the property as hereinafter set forth not having been paid, I will expose to public sale at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, April 30th, 1868, the following described pieces of property, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the City and Railroad Taxes and interest thereon, and cost of advertising the several amounts of said taxes assessed upon said respective pieces of property being opposite thereto, and which taxes have been duly and legally assessed as aforesaid by and in favor of said city of Louisville as taxes for the year ending December 31st, 1867, and have been placed in my hands as Receiver of City Taxes of said city for collection.

CHILDERS ELIAS.

From John Childers and wife. A tract of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Fronting on Van Buren street or plank road 35 feet, running back towards Fulton street 105 feet to the beginning. Book 89, page 490. $11 29

DALE, WM.,

From John Dale. A certain tract of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the north side of Jacob street at a point 210 feet east of First street; thence with Jacob street north 25 feet and extending back the same width in lines parallel with First street 200 feet to an alley 20 feet wide to the beginning. Book 86, page 138. $68 31

DENT, THOS. B.,

From George W. Marquers. A tract of land in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the east side of Eighteenth street, on the corner of Jefferson; thence westwardly on the south side of Jefferson street; thence 77½ feet; thence southwardly 2 6 feet to a 20-foot alley; thence eastwardly 77½ feet to Eighteenth street; thence north along Eighteenth street 200 feet to the beginning. Deed book 89, page 233. $32 45

McCULLOUGH, MARY ANN,

From Wm. Fulton. A certain lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning 45 feet east from the southeast corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets and running thence west along the line of Chestnut street 22 ½ feet, more or less, to the middle of the wall of partition between this and the adjoining house; thence south and of the same width at right angles to Chestnut street 100 feet. Deed book No. 122, page 232. $33 25

MILLER SOPHIA,

From Conrad Erb and wife. A certain tract of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Lot No. 10 in square No. 3 in Rowan's enlargement of the city of Louisville, fronting on High street 33 feet, more or less, and running back the same width to an alley. Book 114, page 328. $35 10

MOHR, JOSEPH,

From John Mohr, devisee. Two certain lots lying in the city of Louisville, and known as Nos. 78 and 79 on the plan of a map of T. Y. Brent's southeast addition to the city of Louisville, each lot fronting 25 feet and extending back 155 feet, more or less, to a 15-foot alley. Also lot No. 80, 25 feet front by 155 feet 9 inches deep to said alley. Deed book 119, page 431. $9 25

MULLIN, DANIEL,

From George W. Orr. A certain lot of land lying and being in the city of Louisville, and bounded thus: Beginning on the west side of Seventeenth street, 101 feet south of the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Madison streets, and running south 20 feet with the west line of Seventeenth street; thence at right angles west 105 feet; thence at right angles north 25 feet; thence at right angles east 105 feet to Seventeenth street to place of beginning. Deed book No. 119, page 17. $14 39

MULDERICK, PAT.,

From J. R. Buchanan, &c. A certain tract of land in the city of Louisville, and being on the north side of High street, opposite the U. S. Marine Hospital, lot situated between the lots occupied by James Carroll and Mrs. Manning, and being all the space between the two lots, occupying a front of 18 or 19 feet on the north side of High street, as the same shall be established by law, and running back from said north line 200 feet same width to an alley north of said High street. Deed book 12, page 522. $4 56

MURPHY, ALICE,

From J. L. Hornsby. A lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded thus: Being lot No. 5 in Henderson's subdivision, and having a front of 50 feet on the north side of Prentice street by a depth of 150 feet to an alley. Deed book No. 120, page 19. $18 96.

MYER, HENRY,

From Pat. Joyes. A certain lot lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded thus: Beginning at the southwest corner of the lot conveyed to said Joyes by Com. in Ch'y, and running thence east with Bank street, 32 feet and running back the same width at right angles to Bank street north 185 feet to a 10-foot street (Lytle). Deed book No. 124, page 304. $10 10

GIBBONS, MICHAEL,

From Henry Hawes and wife. A certain parcel of land in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the north side of Ballard street at a point 226 feet east of Campbell street; thence with Ballard street east 20 feet and extending back north the same width 85 feet to an alley 10 feet wide. Deed book 90, page 219. $17 34

JEFFREY, HICKEY,

From Thos. B. Dent and wife. A certain parcel of land in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the south side of Jefferson street at a point 58⅓ feet west of 18th street; thence with Jefferson street 25 feet and extending back the same width 100 feet to an alley 10 feet wide to the beginning. Deed book 90, page 123. $41 20

LAMPTON, AMPHION.

From Thos. Tracy and wife. A certain tract of land in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Magazine street 33 feet east of the corner of Tenth and Magazine street; thence east 17 feet 4 inches; thence south 155 feet to a ten-foot alley; thence north 17 feet 4 inches; thence west 155 feet to the point of beginning. Deed book 53, page 176. $51 95

NADAL, B. W.

From Wm. Irwine. A lot of ground lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded thus: Beginning on the south side of Fulton street and upper corner of Jas. Murray's lot; thence with the south line of Fulton street 50 feet east; thence south 250 feet in a line parallel with Murray's line to a 20-foot alley; thence west with the north line of said alley 50 feet to another corner of said Murray's lot, and thence north with Murray's line to the beginning. Deed book 121, page 29. $22 86

OTT, CATHARINE,

From Geo. H. Gregory. A lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded thus: Beginning on the north side of Gray street, at a point 50 feet east of Hancock street; thence east along the line of Gray street 25 feet; thence north 90 feet to a 10-foot alley; thence west along said alley 25 feet; thence south 90 feet to the beginning. Deed book No. 118, page 378. $21 21

OLLIGES, BERNARD,

From Domini Stainauer. A lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of Clay and Roselane streets; thence north with Clay street 30 feet; thence east same width and binding on Roselane street 95 feet deep. Deed book No. 121, page 21. $21 35

ap26 d5 A. RAMMERS, Receiver.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jan14 dly

A Physiological View of Marriage—The Cheapest Book Ever Published, containing nearly 300 Pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequence upon the Mind and Body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. may1 d&w

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. f1 d&w3m

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

GEO. F. FULLER..............MANAGER.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27, 1868, and every evening. GRAND RE-OPENING.

La Bicho Au Bois, the Enchanted Fawn,

The most costly and magnificent spectacle ever presented in Louisville, in conjunction with

DE POL'S EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE

COMPRISING 8 PREMIER DANSEUSES.

MLLE. MORLACCHI,

Mlle. Tassani, Mlle. Baretta, Mlle. Albertina, Mlle. Ricci, Mlle. Conidina, Mlle. Atenoudi,

MLLE. BLASINA,

And a corps de ballet of thirty beautiful ladies. A full dramatic company. MISS EMILY THORNE, the celebrated vocalist. Grand transformation scene; also, the famous CAN-CAN—the greatest sensational dance of the age—encored nightly in New York, Boston, and Cincinnati.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Second Tier, 50c; Gallery, 25c; Colored Box, 50c.

Box book now open. No extra charge for reserved seats. ap23

MR. WASTELL'S

15th Annual Juvenile Ball

Will take place at the

MASONIC TEMPLE

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

The Hall will open at 8 o'clock with

"LES MINUET DE LA COUR."

Tickets to be had of Mr. W. or pupils.

Leader of Orchestra—PROF. SEEBACH.

a26 d4

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE SALES.

Special Notice to Wholesale Dealers in Millinery Goods and Trimmings.

S. G. HENRY & CO. would announce that on MONDAY MORNING, April 27, at 10 o'clock, they will sell, by order of assignee, at the store-room of Baird Bros., corner of Main and Sixth streets, up stairs, a large and entire stock of MILLINERY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, and FANCY GOODS. Terms cash. Lots liberal. a26

BY JOHN LOEWER & CO.,

115 Preston, bet. Main and Market.

ON Monday Morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the entire Stock and Fixtures of a Watch and Jewelry Store, consisting of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, 2 Silver-plated Show-cases, 1 large Iron Safe, Looking-Glasses, Counters, Shelving, &c.; also a set of Jewelers' Tools, on north side Jefferson, near Hancock. a26 d2

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Two Days' Cash Sale.

ON Tuesday Morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, without reserve—

700 lots Dry Goods, Clothing, and Hats.

Also, by order of assignee, 100 lots Trimming and Fancy Goods.

ON Wednesday Morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock,

600 cases and cartoons of Gent's, Ladies', Misses, and Children's spring stock Boots, Shoes, and Balmorals.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
a26 Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES

BY

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS.

ON Tuesday, 28th April, at 10 A. M., will be sold a stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, comprising several invoices from Manufacturers, Jobbers, &c.; also invoices of Stock of Speculators, Retailers, &c.; also an assortment of Soft Hats just received.

ON Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th April, at 9½ A. M. each day, will be sold, without reserve, a large stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, embracing invoices of Foreign and Domestic Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Suspenders, and a large and well-assorted stock of Notions; also several large invoices of Spring and Summer Ready-made Clothing, Soft Hats, &c.

The above will be sold in liberal lots with privilege. The attention of the Wholesale and Retail Trade is directed to these sales.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
a26 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, MILLINERY ARTICLES, SHOES, AND A RETAIL STOCK OF GROCERIES

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday Morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Auction-rooms, a retail stock of Family Groceries, in which will be found Green Teas, Canned Fruits, Catsup, Ink, Indigo, Washing Soda, Soap, Vinegar, Wines of different brands, Hickory-Nuts, &c. After which, a very fine retail stock of Dry Goods, Millinery articles, Fancy Goods, and Trinkets, including Coats, Pants, and Vests, Ladies' and Men's Shoes, Suspenders, Neck-Ties, Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Unbleached Cotton, Ribbons, Belting, Ladies' Cuffs and Collars, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Cotton and Worsted Braids and Trimmings, Needles, Balmoral Skirts, Shirt Bosoms, Sewing Silk, Cutlery, Buttons, Shoe Strings, and Millinery articles generally, with a variety of other fine goods. Sale positive.

Terms cash.
a26 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

Sale by Receiver of City Taxes.—List No. 5.

The City Taxes against the property as hereinafter set forth not having been paid, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, April 28th, 1868, the following described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the city and railroad taxes and interest thereon, and cost of advertising the several amounts of said taxes assessed upon said respective property being opposite thereto, and which taxes have been duly and legally assessed as aforesaid by and in favor of said city of Louisville as taxes for the year ending December 31st, 1867, and have been placed in my hands as Receiver of City Taxes of said city for collection.

BOLLING, JNO. G.,

From J. B Gregory. A certain tract or parcel of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows, viz: At the southwest corner of Frankfin and Cabell street, running thence south 10 feet, more or less, to a point 3 inches north of the northern wall of the house adjoining on the south; thence north the same 150 feet to an alley. Deed book 117, page 509. $22 61.

CUNNINGHAM, ARTHUR,

From J. M. Talbott. A lot of ground lying in the city of Louisville, Ky., and bounded as follows, viz: On the west side of 14th street, between Walnut and Madison, containing a front of 26 feet 3⅓ inches, and extending back the same width 140 feet; known as lot No. 9 in Pope and Elston's addition. Deed book 122, page 57. $36 63.

COVIDONI, FARRAN,

From M. P. Pope. A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, commencing on the east side of Garden street, at the southwest line of lot No. 2, being 504 feet from the intersection of Garden and Green streets, running thence with Garden street, northeast towards Green street, 25 feet and back same width at right angles with Garden street to Beargrass creek. Deed book No. 118, page 381. $6 95

DURRETT, R. T.,

From T. M. Hicks. A lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the west side of Sixth street at a point 35 feet south of Grayson street; thence with Sixth street south 35 feet and extending back the same width by lines parallel with Grayson street westwardly 150 feet to a 12 foot alley. Deed book No. 114, page 450. $107 10

DAVIS, MRS. DIADEM,

From Samuel Parker. A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of a lot deeded by the said Parker to Mrs. Cooney; thence north along the line of said Cooney 210 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence west along said alley 33⅓ feet; thence south at right angles 210 feet, more or less, to Portland avenue; thence east at right angles along said avenue 33⅓ feet to the beginning. Deed book No. 119, page 327, &c. $75 71

FARROW, WINNIE.

From Jos. Farrow. A lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows, viz: A certain lot No. 8, situated on Portland avenue, and having a front of 25 and running back 150 feet to a 15-foot alley. Deed book No. 122, page 391. $22 25

GLEESON, ANN (wife of Jno. Gleeson),

From Wm. Nally. A certain lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the west side of Eighth street 24⅔ inches nor hwardly from the northwest corner of Eighth and Lexington streets; thence with Eighth street north 25; thence west and parallel to Lexington street with the same width 150 feet to a 10-foot alley. Deed book No. 119, page 78. $33 46

HAWLEY, J. T.

From J. S. Brewer. A certain lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Having a front of 25 feet on the east side of Tenth cross street, and running back therefrom east the same width 78⅓ feet; known as lot No. 140. Deed book No. 121, page 250. $44 09

KRAUS, JOHN,

From Jacob Veith. A certain lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the south side of Kellar street 100 feet west of Camp street; thence west with Kellar street 25 feet and extending back the same width 156 feet to a 15-foot alley. Deed book 123, page 7. $24 40

KOCKERSPERGER, FREDERICK,

From G. F. Miller. A certain tract or parcel of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Campbell street, between Market and Jefferson, 125 feet south of the southeast corner of Market and Campbell streets; thence south with Campbell street 25 feet; thence east the same width 100 feet. Deed book No. 119, page 99. $28 05

LAUFER, CHRISTIAN,

From John Egelhoff. A certain lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, in Southgate and Moore's subdivision, containing 25 feet on Cherry street, being the south part of a 50 foot lot purchased by the said Egelhoff from Hugh Irwin. Deed book No. 112, page 572. $50 43

LAMPTON, R. N.'S HEIRS.

From A. Lampton. A certain tract of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded thus: Beginning at a point on the south side of Monroe st., 64 feet from the corner of Monroe and eleventh streets; thence east along the line of Monroe street 21⅓ feet, and thence north at righ angles 66⅔ feet; thence at right angles 21⅓ feet; thence at right angles to the beginning. Deed Book No. 111, page 179. $11 64.

MUCKELBAUER, A.

From George Eller. A certain lot of land lying in the city of Louisville, and bounded thus: Beginning at a point 21 feet east from George Eller's lot; thence east 28 feet; thence west with the alley 28 feet; thence north 102 feet; thence east 2 feet; thence north 102 feet to the beginning. Deed Book No. 115, page 180. $49 55

ap24 5t A. RAMMERS, Receiver.

Desirable Suburban Property

AT AUCTION

On Saturday, May 9, 1868.

ON Saturday Afternoon, May 9, 1868, at 4 o'clock, I will offer for sale, at auction, on the premises,

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT,

containing about 23 acres, formerly owned by W. H. Meriwether, Esq., situated two miles from the city limits on the Shelbyville Branch Road.

The place is handsomely improved, embracing a spacious two-story dwelling, stable, ice house, orchard of select fruit, shrubbery, &c.

A more extended notice is deemed unnecessary, as parties desiring to purchase will inspect the premises themselves, which may be done at any time previous to the sale.

Omnibuses will be in readiness at the corner of Main and Second streets at 3 o'clock on the day of sale to convey those wishing to attend to and from the place free of charge.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

GEO. ANDERSON, Trustee,
a26 dtd 46 West Main st.

36 FINE BUILDING LOTS

AT AUCTION

On Saturday, May 16, 1868.

ON Saturday Afternoon, May 16, 1868, at 3 o'clock, I will offer at public auction, on the premises, 26 desirable Building Lots of 30 feet front each on Southall street and running back from 400 to 450 feet to Beargrass creek.

Also 10 Lots of 40 feet each fronting on the Shelbyville Turnpike by 180 feet deep to an alley.

The lots are all situated between the Shelbyville and Brownsboro turnpike roads, just beyond the bridges over Beargrass on those roads, and are known as the subdivision of Pope's 9½ acres.

They will be found very desirable for residences, manufactories, &c., being but a short distance from the Eastern terminus of the Main street railway.

A plat of the property may be seen at my office.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest and lien.

GEO. ANDERSON, Trustee,
a26 dtd 46 West Main st.

WHARTON & FOSTER,

Real Estate and City Auctioneers,

No 63 Market Street,

Bet. Second and Third, north side.

WHERE we will be pleased to see all our old friends, promising them there shall be nothing wanting on our part to give entire satisfaction. Will pay special attention to sales of Furniture at private residences as well as every species of property which may be placed in our hands.

WHARTON & FOSTER,
a8 dlm Auctioneers.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the Arkansas Radical Delegation—Judge Chase Not to Charge the Senate.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The Herald's despatch says a portion of the Arkansas delegation elected for the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in connection with the new constitution, arrived in this city on Friday. Senators Eliot, B. F. Rice, Alex. McDonald, and Logan H. Root, member elect for the First District, are here. Jas. Hinds, of the Second, and Thomas Bates, of the Third District, will follow in a few days. It is proposed by the delegation at the first opportunity, probably not till after the completion of the impeachment trial, to formally present the new constitution to Congress.

Each member of the delegation has in his possession a certified copy of that instrument, furnished him by the provisional authorities of Arkansas. It is understood that the conservatives of this semi-reconstructed State are making an effort to nullify the election upon charges of fraud. The official returns of the elections from Gen. Gillett have not reached Gen. Grant's headquarters.

A delegation of radicals from Danville, Va., visited Stanton at the War Department yesterday. The delegation thanked the Secretary for remaining at his post. Stanton replied that he was proud he was the recipient of such kindly feelings, &c. The delegation then retired.

The Tribune's special says Mr. Nelson, in his speech, alluded to Chief Justice Chase, arguing that he had a right to deliver a charge to the impeachment court when all the evidence is in, previous to their retirement for consultation, in the verdict.

This has drawn out considerable comment, and it is asserted in many quarters that the Chief Justice entertains this opinion, and that he will so act when the proper times arrives. We have authority for saying that these surmises are not founded on fact, and that Mr. Chase has not expressed his opinion on the subject to any one.

The same special says R. C. Parsons, Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, has received a letter numerously signed by business men, merchants, and others of the Eighteenth Ohio District, urging him to allow his name to be put in nomination for Representative on the Republican ticket for Congress. Mr. Parsons has replied, complying with the request. Judge Spalding declines a nomination.

Gen. Rousseau arrived this morning direct from the Pacific coast.

ST. LOUIS.

Senator Yates Promises to Do Better—Indictments Against Members of the Whisky Ring—Burial of Bishop Hawks—Losses by the Recent Fire.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.

Senator Yates has written a letter, addressed to the people of Illinois, acknowledging the substantial truth of the criticisms passed upon him by the press of that State, but claims that their statements are exaggerated. He apologizes for his past conduct, without reserve or defense, but declines positively to resign. He promises to reform at once, and do his duty hereafter, as he is now free from the besetting sin which has so dragged him down.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday found bills against several members of the whisky ring here. No names have transpired yet, but it is understood that several prominent citizens, and one or two Government officials, are included.

Bishop Hawks was buried yesterday with very imposing ceremonies. Bishops Whitehouse, of Illinois, Lee, of Iowa, Vail, of Kansas, and a number of clergymen from abroad, were present and participated.

The fire broke out afresh in the ruins of the conflagration of Thursday morning, and one engine was at work nearly all day. The following is the insurance list: Blow, Cord & Co., Corn Exchange, New York, $5,000; Howe, New Haven, $5,000; Buckeye Mutual, Cincinnati, $2,500; Eureka, Cincinnati, $5,000; Queen of Liverpool, and London, $3,000; Security, New York, $5,000; Firemens', New York, $5,000; Boatmens' Fire and Marine, Cincinnati, $5,000; Putnam Hartford, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, New York, $10,000; State Fire Cleveland $500; Phœnix, St. Louis, $2,500; Howard, N. Y. $2,500; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5,000; North American, Hartford, $5,000; Hartford Fire, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000 Excelsior, N. Y., $5,000; Merchants', Cincinnati, $5,000; North American, Philadelphia, $5,000. Total, $97,500.

Grimsley & Co. are insured in the St. Louis Insurance Company for $10,000, Pacific, $10,000; Lumbermans, $5,000; Boatmen, $5,000; Union, $5,000; Maine, $5,000; St. Louis Mutual, $5,000; United States, $5,000; all of St. Louis. Total $50,000.

Jesse Arnot & Co. state their loss to be between $40,000 and $50,000; insurance in Merchants', Hartford, $5,000; Marine, St. Louis, $5,000; International, N. Y., $5,000; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $5,000. Total $20,000. This firm had more insurance shortly before the fire, but unluckily had permitted the policies to expire.

NEW ENGLAND.

Sporting Gentlemen Arrested—Both Badly Used Up.

PROVIDENCE, April 25.

A large number of sporting gentry left this city early this morning for a point in Warwick, a dozen miles south of this city, to witness a prize fight between Robert Sellers, of Providence, and Peter English, of Baltimore. A posse of police followed them, and reached the scene after the contest had been going on about forty-five minutes, in a second story of a dance hall. Both parties were badly punished, and nearly exhausted. Both were arrested, taken to East Greenwich, arraigned before a magistrate, and committed to jail in default of three thousand dollars bail each. Both have become blind from the effects of the blows received. The two hundred spectators were permitted to escape.

WORCESTER, April 25.

The Fairbanks Block, in Warren, Mass., occupied by various parties, was burnt this morning. Loss $35,000; insurance $25,000.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.

The State Legislature visited Hoossic Tunnel yesterday and inspected the progress of the work.

BOSTON, April 25.

A thick snow storm took place yesterday.

CONCORD, April 25.

The weavers in the mills at Suncook struck for advanced wages to-day. The mill will stop for a few days.

NASHVILLE.

House Crushed by a Falling Tree—Two Women Killed and a Man Badly Wounded—Horrible Affair—Dead Infants—One Partially Eaten by Dogs—Personal.

NASHVILLE, April 25.

During the prevalence of the storm on Wednesday night a family named Simpson, living near Ashland, about twelve miles from here, met with a sad calamity. The house occupied by the family stood at the bottom of a steep hill, and a tree on the extreme top, after being uprooted by the storm, came crushing down the precipice and right through the house, the butt end foremost. The mother and daughter, who were in bed at the time, were knocked clear out of the house, both receiving fatal injuries. The father of the family was also shockingly bruised and battered, while a little baby who occupied the cradle was landed in the fire-place and escaped almost unhurt.

Within the last two weeks three dead infants have been discovered near the commons, partially burned. The one found this morning was half eaten by dogs.

James A. Seldon, ex-Confederate Secretary of war, is in the city.

EUROPE.

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of Prince Alfred.

LONDON, April 25.

The particulars of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, are as follows: The culprit is an Irishman named Farrel, known to be connected with the Fenian organization. The shot pierced him in the back. The ball was not extracted for two days. The wound is dangerous and painful, but the Prince is doing well, beyond even the hopes of his physicians. His recovery will necessarily be slow. Under medical advice he had sailed for England.

Earl Kimberly has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. Gladstone publishes a card denying in a lump, a host of personal charges against him.

MADRID, April 25.

Senor Belda has been reappointed Minister of War, and Gen. Concha Marshal of Camp. The policy of the new ministry will be identical with that of the former one.

THE WEST.

Indian Murderers to be Punished—Arrival of General Ord.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.

General Hancock has ordered two companies of troops against the hostile Indians who massacred the Pierson family, a few days since, in Long Valley, Nevada. The entire white population of the neighborhood were in arms in pursuit of the savages at last accounts.

The steamer Suwanee, from a Mexican coast port, arrived to-day.

The United States steamer Mahingo sailed for Honolulu to-day, to relieve the Lackawanna.

The steamer Colorado, from Panama, arrived last night. General Ord and Congressman Axtell were passengers.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

ADMIRAL BELL'S DEATH.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CATASTROPHE—STRUGGLES FOR LIFE—THE DECEASED COMMANDER AND HIS ILL-FATED COMPANIONS.

SHANGHAI, China, Feb. 3, 1868.

By the arrival of the Osaca from Japan we have the particulars in regard to the death of Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding the United States Asiatic squadron, Fleet Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Reed, and a portion of the crew of the Admiral's barge—a calamity whose dark shadow rests heavily upon the inauguration of the opening of the new Japanese ports and a loss seriously felt by the Americans resident in China.

During the 7th, 8th, and 9th of January a gale of unusual power and extent prevailed over the Japanese waters. Admiral Bell anxiously awaited the moderation of wind and sea, that he might be enabled to make a farewell visit to the American Minister, then in Osaca. It had blown heavily from the westward and the bar, which has to be crossed to reach Osaca, was white with surf.

On the evening of the 10th, the wind was less severe; the sea had partially subsided, and there was a promise of pleasant weather. The Admiral went on deck both before and after breakfast, looked overhead, and then at the bar, and noticing that the Japanese boats from Hiogo crossed the bar with apparently little difficulty was prompted probably to make his projected visit. About nine o'clock on the morning of January 11, he signified his intention of going ashore, and sent word to Lieutenant Commander Reed, who, in his official position of Fleet Lieutenant Commander, usually accompanied him, informing him of his intention. Lieutenant Commander Reed seemed to think there might be trouble in getting ashore, and jocularly spoke to his associate officers of the possibility of disaster. It would also seem that the Admiral deemed it no easy matter to reach the shore, inasmuch as when he left the Hartford he told Commander Belknap that he should take off his sword in the boat.

The barge was pulled away from the Hartford, and in a few moments came to turbulent water on the bar. The barge had scarcely reached this point, when a sea partially filled it, and the following sea capsized it. Boats from the Hartford, Iroquois, and other vessels put off immediately and reached the bar as soon as possible, but too late to save the Admiral or Lieutenant Commander Reed, both of whom had been seen, now and then, as they were lifted up by the sea. Of the crew of the Admiral's barge three were saved—two were supported by floating oars, and the other was clinging to the keel of the capsized barge, and from this man it was learned that when the boat reached the surf she was "broached to" by one sea, and another instantly struck and capsized her. The Admiral, Lieutenant Commander Reed, and the rescued man succeeded in reaching and clinging to the keel of the barge, and there they saw and spoke of the boats coming to their rescue.

A number of times the violent sea lifted them and wrenched their hands from the keel of the barge, but they succeeded in swimming back again. The atmosphere was chilly and keen, and the water cold and benumbing. At last the Admiral was washed away from the boat and failed to return, and then Lieutenant Commander Reed was unable to reach and regain his hold. At this time the boats sent to the rescue were but a few feet away, and in a few moments more the three seamen alluded to were reached and saved. The very life-blood of the unfortunate men who were lost must have been instantly chilled, for Lieutenant Commander Reed was an excellent swimmer, as undoubtedly were the other men also. This cause only can account for their inability to remain afloat any longer.

Even after the return of the boats to the ship it was hoped that the unfortunate men might have been picked up by Japanese boats. An officer was sent ashore, but could obtain no satisfactory information. In the afternoon other boats were sent over the bar, and the bodies of the Admiral and seamen, that had been washed ashore, were obtained. A watch was set, and that night and the day following the bodies of all were recovered. The crew of the barge consisted of twelve seamen and the coxswain. Of this number ten were lost. All the bodies were buried at Hiogo, and at the funeral was a large attendance of civilians and of American and foreign officers. The bodies of Admiral Bell and Lieutenant-Commander Reed will be disinterred and carried to Hong Kong by the United States steamer Aroostook, and from thence to America by the Hartford or Supply.

It is a calamity of a more than usually distressing character. Admiral Bell had survived some of those terrific fights which stand in prominence from the recent American war—peculiarly a fierce and sanguinary one. Here, in these remote waters, where the American name was a by-word, he has established anew, and firmly, an influence evincing the strength, stability, and permanency of American institutions. With an active official career just closing, he was on the eve of returning to America to pass the remaining days which it was supposed were allotted him in peace and quiet; but the vigorous and active life which it would seem was almost entitled to go out in peace has been snatched away by a violent death, and Americans here—Americans the world over—unite their sympathies with that nation whose redeemed life was obtained at the hands of such as these.

Lieutenant Commander Reed, though he had taken an active part in America's great struggle, had but just passed the threshold of life. To him nature had been bountiful in her gifts. Possessed of a strong constitution, great vitality of life, and a fine physique, he was a man upon whom it was good to look. As an officer, intelligence and activity were fitly blended to make his worth apparent. As a messmate his kindness in social life was noticeable. Toward the friends of his choice he had a heart warm and tender, and a hand open and generous; to others he was no hypocrite. Frankness and ingenuousness were his characteristics. Tenderly sensitive of the honor and reputation of his country, his flag, and his profession, he was always ready to vindicate them in such manner as his good judgment deemed best. Promising unusual efficiency as an officer, his country and his service by his death sustain a loss not easy to fill. The friends that he has made in the East will remember him with a pleasure shadowed only by the realization of such terrible sundering of friendship. His squadron friends will not cease to mourn his loss.

RIVER NEWS.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.—The regular river editor of the JOURNAL, Mr. Will L. Visscher, will be absent some week or ten days, on a visit to his relatives in Bath county. In the mean time Mr. TOM A. ALVEY, well known to river men generally, will endeavor to use his utmost energies to make the river column of the JOURNAL acceptable to all our river friends. We respectfully ask a liberal share of river intelligence for our river editor *pro tempore*.]

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Cincinnati .... AMERICA.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

United States, Cin.	Wren, Ky. river.
Morning Star, Hend.	Belle Vernon, Pittsburg.
W. F. Curtis, Cin.	Mollie Gratz, Madison.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

United States, Cin.	Norman, White river.
Bermuda, Tenn. river.	Richmond, N. O.
Morning Star, Hend.	W. F. Curtis, St. Louis.

BOATS IN PORT.

John Kilgour, Palestine.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

It rained nearly all day yesterday, but ceased about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and turned quite cool.

The river at this point has nearly come to a stand, having fallen but one inch in the past twenty-four hours. The examination of the marks showed seven feet one inch in the pass, and about six feet over the rocks, and nine feet in the canal. Business on the wharf was very brisk yesterday. All the packets were receiving pretty lively, as will be seen below.

PORT ITEMS, ETC.

The great low-pressure steamer Richmond left this port for New Orleans, about 4 o'clock yesterday evening, with a very good trip of freight and passengers.

The John Kilgour is advertised to leave this port from foot of Third street, on Tuesday evening next. She is a good boat, and commanded by Captain Benson, a clever gentleman.

The Norman, for White river, and Bermuda, for Tennessee, both went out yesterday evening with by far the largest trips of the season.

The W. F. Curtis, for St. Louis, received at this port last evening 2,200 barrels cement.

The Louisiana did not get any freight at this point Saturday evening.

The Belle Vernon from Pittsburg to St. Louis, passed down at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday.

The steamer Indiana, Capt. Rube Neal, will arrive here Monday, and leave for New Orleans Wednesday.

The tow-boat Belle, with three barges of salt for Evansville, also passed down.

We understood yesterday that the steamer Mayflower intends entering the trade as a regular packet between this city and St. Louis. She will be here on Wednesday next.

We are sorry to say that outside of the arrival and departures of the regular packets, as mentioned above, we have nothing of interest to record. Items of a general character are very scarce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a bill before the Ohio Legislature making owners of steamboats responsible for injuries received by explosion.

Kanawha river is to be improved. The plan is to get $175,000 subscribed in money and $250 subscribed in land. By the time the $750,000 in money is expended, the land will have increased tenfold in its value, thus making the navigation stock very valuable.

R. Thompson, Esq., for some time river and commercial editor of the Memphis Bulletin, has severed his connection with that paper. G. G. Hough, Esq., succeeds to the position.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Lonny Montcalm returned to the city last evening, after a pleasant visit to the Blue Grass regions. Also Mr. Will L. Visscher, the regular river Editor of this paper. We welcome both gentlemen back.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 25th, says:

There are twenty-two bidders for contracts, in whole or in part, upon the improvement of the Desmoines rapids in the Mississippi river. Those whose bids run through the whole work are, Barnard & Gowan, of Chicago; C. G. Case, of Fulton, New York; and R. Nelson Gere, of Syracuse, New York. The awards have not been announced. The Keokuk Gate City gives the personnel of the engineering corps, as follows: Gen. J. H. Wilson, in charge; Col. Uffiers, Capt. L. C. Overman, D. C. Jenne, O. L. Wetmore, and E. Hudson Worrell. There are now, the Gate City says, three hundred men at work on the canal.

The following interesting colloquy occurred the other day between a passenger and the Captain of a steamboat: "Captain, what is the fare to St. Louis?" "What part of the boat do you wish to go in, cabin or deck?" "Hang your cabin," said the gentleman from the interior, "I live in a cabin at home; give me the best you've got.''

RIVER NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NASHVILLE, April 25.

River falling; 15 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather rainy and warm.

Departed—Talisman, Cairo; Alpha, Upper Cumberland.

In port—Umpire.

MEMPHIS, April 25.

Weather cloudy and very warm; River lost three inches. Arkansas river falling; seven feet to Little Rock.

White river bank full and stationary.

Departed—Dora Clifton, with 300 bales of cotton, for Cincinnati; Minnie Belle, and St. Louis, for St. Louis; Rubicon, for Vicksburg. Talequah passed late last night for Cincinnati, and tow boat Storm, for St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, April 25.

Weather cool, cloudy, and damp. River fallen two feet. Business dull.

The Emma Floyd, from Nashville to Cincinnati, and the Champion, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, were the only arrivals outside of the regular packets.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 24th.]

THE PRIZE RING.

A RATTLING CATCH-WEIGHT "MILL" NEAR CINCINNATI—TWO RAILROAD RUNNERS THE PRINCIPALS.

The steamboat landing is often the scene of bitter contests between runners for opposition railroads over passengers, who, upon landing from the boats, may be secured for railroad business. For over a year past the runners of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad have in a measure ruled the roast, overshadowing others in many instances by mere brute force. Recently, however, a disturbing agent has appeared on the landing in the shape of a small but plucky man, who can fight any thing rough-and-tumble when necessary, although weighing only one hundred and forty-nine pounds, and ordinarily inclined to be very quiet and gentlemanly. This man, Barney Sharkey, is in the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton railroad, and busies himself in securing passengers for that line.

Not long since he was called upon to whip a rival runner who proposed to "run" him off the track, and he did this very gracefully. Day before yesterday, Patsey Moore, a broad-shouldered employe of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, threatened to throw Sharkey overboard from a steamer. Sharkey immediately challenged him to go out into the country and fight. Moore accepted it in all the pride of his 206 pounds, and his splendid muscular development. The two principals took a hack, in company with their two seconds, Bill Girty for Moore and Tom Burns for Sharkey, crossed the river to Kentucky, proceeded down to Parlor Grove and fought it out. They did not adhere strictly to prize-ring rules. They simply stripped to the waist and went in on their strength and agility, closely watched and encouraged by their seconds. At the word, Moore put in the first blow, a stunning right-hander, on Sharkey's right cheek, stunning him for an instant, and bringing him to his knees. Instantly recovering, Sharkey gave Moore a return blow in the mouth, knocking him down. As he was falling Sharkey caught him a terrible blow in the short ribs, causing him to vomit.

Allowed to regain his feet, Moore made a rattling fight at close quarters, but the little man was too scientific for him, and he received severe punishment, even at give and take.

They finally closed and went to earth, and had at each other a terrible punishing match, as they rolled over and over on the fresh green sward. At every turn, however, Moore was the unlucky man. Sharkey had the upper hand. His "wind" was better than the other's, and he managed to get in more blows, three to one. Finally, after they had punished each other for fully twenty minutes (the seconds tell that it was twenty-six minutes), Moore faintly cried "enough," and became senseless. It was at first feared that his injuries were very serious, as he had to be rubbed vigorously before he showed any sings of consciousness whatever. When he did so he was picked up and placed in the hack. The party then returned to this city, and Moore was placed in his bed. Sharkey is at work to-day, showing but few signs of punishment.

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE AND THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, Saturday Evening, April 25.

The local money market during the past week has exhibited no exciting features, on the contrary it has been reported as working uniformly easy, and the banks are fully prepared to meet the wants of their readily customers. The outside market has been free from pressure, and unexceptionable paper is hardly taken at 12 per cent., occasional borrowers on acceptable though not first class collaterals are required to pay higher rates and meet with difficulty in negotiating loans.

In regard to the New York money the Herald of the 23d says:

There was a further decided change in the aspect of the money market this afternoon, and for the first time in many weeks loans were made at 6 per cent., although there was a brisk demand at 7 earley in the day. There was more disposition at the same time shown to discount first class commercial paper at the legal rate. The speculators for a rise on the Stock Exchange were encouraged by this, and the volume of business was larger in consequence. The return flow of money from the interior has been greatly quickened since the beginning of the week, and the operations of the Treasury are not calculated to interrupt the ease in which it has resulted. Should the amount of speculative business in stocks largely increase, however, the immediate effect would be seen in a moderate degree of activity at 7 per cent. until the loanable resources of the banks have been augmented.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 138⅞, and at 3 P. M. was quoted at 139. The market here fluctuates in sympathy with New York, and dealers buy at about 1c under New York quotations. The New York Commercial Bulletin of the 23d, says: There is quite a large speculative demand, apparently chiefly upon the anticipation of a certain degree of excitement accompanying the result of impeachment, and also on account of expectations of a heavy shipment of specie in May. Cash gold is easier, and loans are made "flat" to 2 per cent for borrowing. The continued firmness of exchange has the effect of strengthening the price.

Eastern exchange continues firm at 1-10 premium buying, and ⅛ premium selling. The supply is still below the demand, and shipments of currency to supply the deficiency has been a feature of the market during the week.

There is a light demand in this market for Government bonds, and dealers are purchasing at from ½ to ¾ below New York telegraphic quotations. The 10·23 A. M. dispatches to-day quoted as follows: Coupons '81 112⅞; '62 111⅛; '64 110; '65 110; new issue 108¼; do 1867 108⅜; 10-40s, coupons, 102⅜; 7-30s, 2d and 3d series, 107. We quote:

MONEY MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	138	139
Silver dollars	138	139
Silver ½s and ¼s	131	132
Silver dimes and half dimes	131	132

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Five-twenties 1881	112⅝	112⅞
Five-twenties 1862	111⅛	111⅜
Five-twenties 1864	109⅜	110
Five-twenties 1865	109⅛	110
Five-twenties 1867	108¼	108⅜
Ten-forties	102¼	102⅝
Seven-thirties	106⅝	107

Local stocks are in fair request and we quote:

BONDS.

City for str't imp'ment	76	City or sch'l purp's	81
" " bounty	75	" " waterworks	82½
" " wharf	81	" " L & N R R	80½
" " Jeff'ville R. R.	83	Ky. State bonds (old)	100
Ky. State bonds (new)	90	Waterworks bonds	82½
Street Railway (city)	50	Street Railw'y (cit'n)	61
" " (Co.)	57	Canal bonds (long)	77
Canal bonds (short)	83	*Jeff. R R bonds	60
*L & N R R (m. s.)	98	*L & N R R (M. br.)	98
*L & N R R (L. E.)	95	*L & F R R (sub'n)	85

STOCKS.

National bank, 1st	116½	National b'k, 2d	100
" " Plant	98	" " City	103
Bank of Ky	101	Bank of Louisville	102
Merchants' bank	124	Northern bank	120
Citizens' bank	115	People's bank	103
Commercial bank	91	Falls City Tob. bank	98
Mechanics' bank	102	West'n Financ'l b'k	67
Masonic bank	87	German Ins. Co. b'k	95
West'n In. Co. bank	80	Security bank	102
L. & N. R. R.	65	L & F R R	69
Citizens' Pass. R. R.	30	Central Pass. R R	35
Gas Co. Stock	150	City Pass. R R	20

*These are seven per cent bonds and are generally sold with the accrued interest added.

The general markets have been only moderately active during the past week, and the volume of business is not up to a seasonable standard. The immediate future of the country is not such as to make business men hopeful or inspire them with confidence. From all the leading markets of the country we are advised that business is dull for the season. The Philadelphia Ledger of the 23d says:

"Trade last week, judging from previous years, should have been here the most active of the season. The third week in April has also heretofore showed an active trade in this city among the dry goods men. But it was not active last week, nor is it so far in the present week. There are reasons to hope, however, that the trade is only delayed, not really lost. The season is nearly a month behind its usual progress at this date. Besides this the money pressure and the high price of cotton have for a month past contributed much to unsettle the market and to cause business men to halt in their conclusions as to the future.

There may be policy in attributing the present stagnation in business to money pressure and prices of cotton, but men generally reject such theorie. They are *not* the causes that underlie the wide-spread prostration. The want of confidence, the doubts and fears of business men result from the unwise policy of the Government, and until the needed remedies are applied the country will look in vain for a return of prosperity and business activity.

The provision market has been firm during the week, and we note an advance on mess pork and lard, in which there has been considerable speculative demand, and the market closes with an advance in clear bacon sides and clear rib sides.

The flour market has been fair throughout the week, and to-day dealers established an advance of about 25c per bbl.

Groceries have been firm during the week, and we note nnusually large transactions in sugars.

The dry goods market has been moderatele active, with a decline in most descriptions of staple cotton goods.

In country produce there has been no change worthy of note. Feathers are in good request, and strictly prime readily command 75c.

Hay is quiet, with receipts fully up to the requirements of the market.

There has been scarcely any change in grain. Barley is in light supply, and the prices are nominal. Rye is firm, and in good demand. Wheat is in fair request, and dealers are paying our quotations on arrival.

LOUISVILLE COTTON MARKET.—Advices to-day are calculated to stimulate the market here, and dealers are willing to invest on small margins for profits. The Liverpool dispatch dated at 11:15, reports the market buoyant, with sales of 20,000 bales uplands at 12¾@12⅞d, afloat 13⅛@13¼d, Orleans 13@13⅛d. Shipments from Bombay to 4th, 59,000 bales. The New York 10:40 A. M. dispatch reports the demand firm, and prices have advanced; ordinary 29½c, good ordinary 30¾c, low middling 31¾c, middling 33c, good middling 34c, middling Mobile 33½c, middling Orleans 34c. Receipts for the week 65,000 bales; sales for the week 28,000 bales; exports 16,700 bales; stock 78,000 bales; receipts for the week at all the ports of the United States 18,000 bales.

The latest dispatches show a slight decline, quoting middling at 32¾. The sale to-day at the Louisville cotton warehouse, corner of Second and Washington streets, was one of the largest of the season, and 200 bales were offered and 174 bales sold at prices as follows, viz: middling at 30½@30¾c; low middling at 29½@30c; good ordinary at 28¾@29c; ordinary at 28@28½c; low ordinary at 27½c. The attendance was good and the bidding spirited. The receipts are falling off somewhat, and have been light for the week ending this evening. Our attention has been called to a flagrant error, published in what is styled a Louisville Price Current and Commercial Record, dated April 24th, under the caption of "Cotton Statement.". It is as follows:

Stock on hand, April 1, 1868		2,193
Receipts this week		97
Receipts previously		3,446
Total		6,436
Shipments this week	1,073	
Shipments previously	3,963	5,036
Stock on hand April 21, 1868		1,400

Such is the published statement, but if corrected, the stock on hand would be 700 bales. That would be sufficient to render the statement valueless, but when it is known that there has been consigned to Messrs. Geo. W. Watts & Co., proprietors of the Louisville Cotton Ware-house, corner of Second and Washington streets, an amount almost equal to the total of the "cotton statement," the inexcusable inaccuracy will be apparent. According to the books in Mr. Needham's office it appears that Messrs. Wicks & Co. have received 5,133 bales, consigned to them, and a down town ware-house something above 4,000 bales, to say nothing of large receipts by Messrs. Hall & Long; Tapp, Kennedy, & Walsch; Terry, Wheat, & Chesny; McFarren, Armstrong, & Co.; Gutherie & Co.; D. H. Davis & Co.; and other firms. It is fair to estimate the receipts of cotton sent to this market for sale since the 1st of September, at 20,000 bales, instead of the amount as published in the "Commercial Record."

LOUISVILLE LEAF TOBACCO MARKET.

There has been a good demand during the past week, and prices have been fully maintained. We quote:

SHIPPING QUALITIES.

	Light.	Heavy.
Common sound lugs	$5 00a 5 50	$5 50a 6 50
Good sound lugs	5 50a 6 50	6 00a 7 00
Common sound leaf	7 00a 9 00	9 00a11 00
Medium sound leaf	10 00a11 00	12 00a13 00
Good leaf	14 00a16 16	16 00a17 00

MANUFACTURING QUALITIES.

New black wrapper	$14 00a17 00
Fancy bright wrapper	20 00a60 00
Fancy extra bright wrapper	60 00a100 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Common cutting at	$8 00a10 00
Medium cutting at	10 00a16 16
Fine	15 00a30 00
Choice	30 00a35 00

The sales during the week at the four auction houses amounted to 1,147 hhds, as follows, viz:

	Hhds.
Pickett House	326
Ninth-street House	281
Boone House	246
Louisville House	294
Total	1,147

The sales for the current tobacco year amount to 13,786 hhds, as follows:

	Hhds.
Pickett House	4,743
Ninth-street House	3,554
Boone House	2,739
Louisville House	2,7[illegible]0
Total	13,786

The sales to-day, including reviews, amounted to 163 hhds, with rejection of bids on 24 hhds, and prices ranged as follows, viz: 1 hhd at $19 75, 2 at $16@16 75, 1 at $14 50, 2 at $13@13 75, 5 at $12@12 25, 12 at $11@11 75, 33 at $10@10 75, 21 at $9@9 90, 8 at $8 05@8 90, 21 at $7@7 95, 31 at $6@6 90, 15 at $5@5 95, 7 at $4 25@4 90, 2 at $3 40@3 60, 1 at $2 40, and 1 at $1 20.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

These quotations represent the wholesale cash prices. For small orders higher rates are demanded.

APPLES—Receipts during the past week have been light, and prices fully maintained; choice apples command $7@8, inferior qualities are nominal at $5 50@6 per bbl.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The week's business in this department has not been large. Transactions are principally speculative, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote power loom bagging at 18@19c, two-pound Kentucky bagging at 18@19c, one-and-a-half-pound Kentucky bagging at 14¾@15c, flax bagging at 23@24c, Machine rope 8½@9c, hand-rope 7½@8c.

BEANS—The market is without animation, and stocks are light. We quote at $4@4 25 on arrival; sales are made in a small way at $4 75@5 per bushel.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Ohio and New York butter is in limited supply. Receipts of country butter are below the demand, and prices are steady. We quote Western Reserve and Hamburg at 14½@15½c. factory at 15@16c, English dairy at 15@16c. Country butter firm at 40@45c, Western Reserve in tubs in good demand at 50@55c.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—The market is firm and the demand is seasonably active. We quote: Standard yarns No. 500 at 21@23c; 600 at 19@21c; 700 at 17@19c; outside brands are irregular and lower. Carpet chain steady at 42@45c; colored at 48@50c; candle-wick at 42@50c. Batting—No. 1 at 28@30c.

CORN-MEAL—Is in good demand and firm. We quote: Bolted 95c@$1 00 per bushel; unbolted 85@90c; kiln dried, $5@5 25 per bbl.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—We have no important changes to note. Dealers are paying 75c for strictly prime feathers. In other respects the market is unchanged. We quote: Flaxseed $2 15@2 20. Feathers, strictly prime, at 70@73c; mixed and inferior qualities are dull and nominal. Beeswax at 33@35c. Eggs at 18@19c. Krout at $10@15 per bbl. Ginseng at 80@85c.

CANDLES, SOAP, AND TALLOW—Dealers report a fair business in candles, and prices are firm. We quote: Star candles, full weight 23½@24c; 13 oz at 19@20c; 12 oz. at 17½@18½c; tallow candles at 13@15c. German soap, No. 1 at 8½@9½c; No. 2 at 8@8½c. Tallow at 11½@12c, and selling at 12½@13c. Grease 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady, with a good demand for apples. Peaches are quiet. We quote: Apples, buying at 5½@6½c. Peaches are quiet, and dealers are paying 8@8½c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves, and selling at 11@12c.

DRUGS.—There is a fair demand and prices are steady. We quote: Quinine at $2 25; Morphine $7 25; Opium scarce at $11 25; Rosin 3½c; Turpentine 85c; Blue Mass 65c; Cream Tartar 49c; S. C. Soda 8c; Coal Oil 36c; Castor Oil $2 00; Linseed Oil, by bbl $1 17.

DRY GOODS—Notwithstanding the advance in cotton during the past week there has been a decline in cotton fabrics, and we quote standard brown sheetings 18c; Lonsdale bleached cotton 20@24c, Hope 16½@17c, New York Mills 30@31c, Wamsuttas 25c, Pepperell E 20c, Pepperell R 18@19c, Conestoga 4-4 model tick 27@30c, do 4-4 extra 33½c, Sprague's prints 14c, Allen's 13c, Arnold's 12½c, Standard brown drills 18½c, cambrics 10½c, paper cambrics 13½c Coates' spool cotton $1 10 per dozen, and Clark's do $1 0 per dozen.

FRUITS—We quote figs 18@20c; currants 16@17c; raisins, M R $4 50, do layer $4 75@5 00 per box; prunes 22c; lemons per box $6 50@7 00; oranges—$7@8 per box; dates 14; citrons 37c ℔ lb.

FISH—Market dull. Sales of mackerel in lots—No. 1 medium at $21@22 50 per bbl. Half bbls $10 75@11 35; kitts $2 50@2 75; No. 2 bbls $18, half bbls $9@9 50, kitts $2 45@2 50; No. 3, large, $13 50@13 75 per bbl, half do $7 25, kitts $2 25. Codfish 5@6c per lb. Herrings 50@60c. Sardines per 100 quarter boxes $21, half boxes $40. Small sales at an advance.

FLOUR—The market has been fair during the week and to-day dealers established a slight advance. We quote Fine at $7 50@7 75; superfine at $8 50@9 00; extra at $9@10; extra family at $10 50; A No. 1 at $11 50@12 50, fancy at $12 50@13 00; rye flour is selling at $9 75@10.

FURS—Prices are steady, but receipts are light. We quote: raccoon skins 30@40c; mink $2 50@3 50; opossum 5@8c; gray fox 30@40c; wild cat 30@40c; otter $3@5; beaver $1@2; muskrat 10@15c; deer per lb 25@3 c; sheep, wool on, 50c@$1 25; inferior skins in proportion.

GRAIN—The market has been quiet and steady during the week and no important changes in quotations have occurred. We quote: Rye in good request and steady at $2 05@2 15. Oats 77@80c in bulk, and 83@85c, sacks included. Ear corn 80@85c from wagons; shelled in store 90c in bulk; sacks included 95c. Barley $2 40@2 85 for Nos. 1 and 2. Wheat—red and white $2 40@2 50 offered. Malt $2 50@3 00 for Nos. 1 and 2.

GROCERIES—The market has been active during the past week, and prices have been fully maintained. We quote: Choice N. O. sugar in hhds at 15½@16c; in bbls 15½@16½c for choice; prime in hhds 15@15½c; in bbls 15½@16c; Cuba at 15@16c; Porto Rico 13½@16c; yellow at 14½@15¾c; coffee sugars at 14½@16½c; hard sugars 17½@18½c. Rio coffee, fair to prime, in 100 bag lots, at 24½@26c; jobbing prices for fair to strictly prime range from 23@26½, and choice at 27c; Laguayra 26@27½c; Java 37½@40c. New York and Baltimore syrup at 60c@$1 25; New Orleans molasses at 85c@$1.

HIDES—Dealers report a fair market, with light receipts. We quote: Green at 8@9c; green salted 9½@10½c; dry salted at 16@17c; dry flint 19@21c.

HOPS—60@65c.

HOMINY—Is selling at 3@3½c per lb by the quantity.

HEMP—Dealers are paying $112@125 per ton for rough.

HAY—The market is steady, with sales from store at $14@15 per ton, and from the levee at $11@13.

IRON COTTON TIES—In good supply at 7½@9c.

IRON AND STEELS—The market is quiet We quote the bar sizes S. C. iron at 5@4½c per pound, and C. C. at 5@5½c per pound; sizes out of bar at card rates; boiler plate 6@8½c; sheet iron 5½@7½c; horse-shoes 7½@8c; Norway nail rods 10c; English cast steel 25c, Pittsburg 22c; slab steel, best quality, 10c; steel wings 11c per pound; hoop-iron 5½@6¾c; horse-shoe nails 25@30c.

LEATHER—The market is reported quiet, and quotably unchanged. We quote oak soletan at $43@45; hemlock sole at $31@34; Buffalo slaughter at 37@38c; harness at 38@41c; skirting at 42@45c; kip-skin, city, lb, 70c@$1 25; calf, city, $1 50@1 65; bridle, ℔ dozen, $54@60; upper, ℔ dozen, $38@48; French calf, per dozen, $50@85; Philadelphia calf, per dozen, $45@55; hogskins 15@16c; English hogskins, each, $8@12; calf seatings, per dozen, $54@60; enameled leather, per foot, 26@30c.

LUMBER—The market is quiet and prices are the same as have ruled for several weeks past. We quote clear, 1½ to 2-inch, $80 per M; 2d-rate, 1½ to 2-inch, $70 per M; 3d-rate, 1½ to 2-inch, $45 per M; 2d-rate boards, 1⅛-inch, $55 per M; clear boards, 1⅛-inch, $70 per M; 3d-rate boards, 1⅛-inch, $40 per M; 2d-rate boards, ⅞, dressed, $65 per M; 3d-rate boards, ⅞, dressed, $50 per M; common boards and fencing board, $20 per M; sheeting boards, $15 per M; 2d-rate flooring, $60 per M; 3d-rate flooring, $45 per M; common flooring, $30 per M; mill board, $32 50 per M; sawed pine shingles, 16 inch, $6 per M; sawed pine shingles, 18 inch, $7 25 per M; cut poplar shingles, 16 inch, $3 50@4 per M; sawed poplar shingles, 18 inch, $5 per M; cut poplar laths, 4 feet, $3 per M; sawed poplar laths, 4 feet, $3 50 per M.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are ampler, and the demand during the past week has been moderately active. We quote tax paid as follows: Virginia extra fine, pounds, fancy style, 1867, $1 05@1 20; Virginia fine bright 90c@$1; Virginia medium bright 70@85c; Virginia common pounds, new, 70@75c; Virginia light-pressed, 9 and 12-inch, $1 05@1 20; Virginia medium light-pressed, 9 and 12-inch, $1@1 10; Virginia fancy roll and twist $1 05@1 15; Virginia pancake and fig, $1@1 25; Kentucky fine bright pounds 75@80c; Kentucky medium bright pounds 65@70c; Kentucky common, sound, 60@65c; Kentucky and Missouri ¼ pounds and 14s, bright, 75c; Kentucky and Missouri ¼ pounds and 10s, medium, 60@65c; Kentucky black, sweet, ¼s and long 10s, 66@70c; navy ⅛s in caddies 68@70c; navy pounds 68@70c; Kentucky pounds, old, 35@40c.

SMOKING TOBACCO—We quote Fruits and Flowers, 1 lb drums, 65@70c; Lone Jack, 1 lb bales, $1 40; Brown Dick, 1 lb bales, 90c@$1; Golden Leaf, 1 lb bales, $1 10@1 15; Cherokee, 1 and 2 lb drums, $1; Rose, 1 and ½ lb bales, 75@85c; Golden Shower 65@70c; Star 50@60c; Virginity $1 10@1 15; Virginia Belle 65@70c; Planter's Bride 60@65c; Continental $1@1 10; Maryland Club, ½ lb and 1 lb drums, $1 62½@1 75; Belle of the West, 5 lb bales, $1 35; Uncle Bob Lee, 1 lb bales, $1@1 10; Roanoke Navy, 1 and 5 lb bales, 60c; Rip Van Winkle 42½c; Zephyr Puff pound papers, 60c

NAILS—Per keg $4 90 in 100 keg lots for 10d, and $5 25@5 30 in jobbing lots.

PROVISIONS—The market during the past week has been uniformly firm, with an advancing tendency in mess pork and lard, and higher prices have been established. Transactions to dealers have been of more than usual magnitude, and the opinion prevails that a further advance in all descriptions of products will be established at an early day. We note sales to day of 200 bbls mess pork at $28 25. We quote: Mess pork at $28 25@28 50 for city packed; breakfast bacon, sugar-cured, at 18@18½c packed; dried beef 20@22c; clear bacon sides 18@18¼c; clear rib sides 17@17¼c; shoulders 13¾@14c; hams, sugar-cured, at 20@21c, all packed; plain hams 18@19c. Lard 18¼@18½c for tierces, and keg lard 19@19¼c. Rump pork $23@23 50. Bulk meats ¾c less than bacon, except hams.

POTATOES—The market is dull at $4@4 50 from store for peach blows and russets in jobbing lots.

RAGS—4½@5c for cotton; ½@1c for woolen.

SEEDS—Sapling clover $11@12 per bushel; red clover $6 50@6 75; timothy $2 50@2 75; orchard grass $1 50@1 75; red top $1 75@2; Kentucky blue grass $2 50@2 75; Millet $2 75@3; Hungarian grass seed $2 75@3; hemp seed $2 75@3; Osage orange $20 per bushel; onion sets $10@11 per bushel for white, and $7@7 50 per bushel for red; top or button sets $6 per bushel.

SALT—We quote at 40@45c per bushel for round lots of Ohio river and Kanawha.

WHISKEY—Raw whiskey, taxed paid, is selling at $2 20@2 22, with a fair demand. We quote new copper in bond at $60@90c; old copper in bond at $1 15@3. Rectified whiskey ranges from $1 90@2 35 per gallon, with sales of 450 bbls new copper at 75c, and 200 bbls at 80c in bond.

WOOL—Buyers quote unwashed at 25@26c, and 37@39c for washed.

Louisville Cattle Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 25, 1868.

CATTLE—The market during the week has been very dull; prices ruled 25 to 50c. lower on all qualities, and it was even difficult to effect sales at quotations. Sales ranged at 4@5c. for common; 5¼@6¼c for fair; 6¼@7¼c. for good, and 7¼@8¼c for choice and extra qualities.

HOGS—Are in fair demand at 9¼@10c. for smoothe, well-fatted, heavy, averages, 8¾@9c. for fair, and 6¾@7¼c. for common light stock.

SHEEP—The supply has been in excess of the demand, and prices have declined to 4c. for common and 5½c. for best qualities.

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	227
Hogs	179
Sheep	497
Total	903

H. F. VISSMAN, Proprietor.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD, LOUISVILLE, April 25, 1868.

CATTLE—The market has been well supplied during the week, and closes dull and drooping. We quote rough and inferior stock at 4@5c, common 5@6c, good butcher stuff 6@7½c, and heavy shipping steers 6½@7½c.

HOGS—Are plenty and selling at about former quotations; shoats 6½@7½c, light hogs 7½@8½c, heavy 9@9½c, while a few extra heavy are bringing 10c.

SHEEP—Wool off, are dull at 4½@5½c.

DONALDSON & THOMAS.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK YARD, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 25, 1868.

CATTLE—Market dull; supply light; no No. 1 butcher or shipping cattle offered here this week; other grades firm at 50@75c lower than last week; choice to extra butcher and shipping cattle would bring 8@8½c: other grades we quote as follows: Good 7@7¾c; fair 6@6¾c; medium 5@6c; rough and inferior 3@4½c.

HOGS—In fair request at 7½@10c for shoats to good corn-fed heavy averages.

SHEEP—Dull; good 4½@5½c; common $2@2 50 per head.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	245
Hogs	230
Sheep	193
Total	668

GEO. BIRCH, Proprietor.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales of stock made at Elias Levi's Sale Stable for the week ending April 25th, 1868:

1 roan horse	$130 00	1 gray mare	$85 00
1 bay horse	74 50	1 bay mare	83 00
1 bay horse	65 00	1 bay horse	54 00
1 sorrel mare	115 00	1 sorrel mare	120 00
1 brown mare	28 00	1 mule	36 00
1 black mare	81 00	1 white horse	34 00
1 sorrel horse	19 00	1 mule	94 00
1 bay horse	100 00	1 gray horse	80 00
1 bay mare	80 00	1 bay horse	102 00
1 brown mare	50 00	1 bay horse	73 00
1 bay mare	37 00	1 black horse	75 00
1 bay horse	33 00	1 sorrel mare	29 00
1 bay mare	20 00	1 sorrel horse	14 50
1 bay horse	60 00	1 bay mare	31 00
1 bay horse	49 00	1 rockaway	107 50
1 open buggy	110 00	1 bay mare	70 00
1 wagon	85 00	1 bay horse	49 00
1 bay horse	105 00	1 mule	120 00
1 bay horse	151 00	1 mule	120 00
1 bay horse	73 00	1 bay mare	61 00
1 bay horse	15 00	1 bay mare	75 00
1 black horse	800 00	1 bay mare	65 00

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Cotton a shade firmer; sales 4,700 bales at 32½@33c for middling uplands, chiefly 33c, closing quiet, with no buyers at over 32½c.

Flour—Receipts 7,360 bbls; market quiet without change; low grades heavy; sales 7,500 bbls. California quiet at $7 50 for sacks and unchanged. Rye flour firmer; sales 3,500 bbls at $8 30@9 90.

Corn-meal quiet; sales 650 bbls Brandywine to arrive at $6 50.

Whisky nominally unchanged.

Receipts of wheat 7,360 bushels; market a shade firmer and quiet; sales of 23,000 bushels at $2 53 for No. 2 spring in store, $2 63 for do delivered, $2 90 for amber State and Western, and No. 2 spring to arrive on private terms. Rye very scarce and firmer; sales of 600 sacks, in lots, at $2 25@2 35; 15,000 bushels Western, to arrive, on private terms. Barley and barley malt quiet and unchanged. Receipts of corn 8,260 bushels; market dull and a shade easier; sales of 41,000 bushels at $1 14@1 18 for new mixed Western afloat, $1 18 for old do delivered, $1 14½@1 18 for new mixed Western and Southern. Receipts of oats 7,360 bushels; market more active and easier; sales of 85,000 bushels at 84¾@85c for Western in store, and 86½@87¼c for do afloat.

Rice quiet at 10¾@11½c for Carolina. Coffee firm; sale 1,900 bags Rio at private terms. Sugar firm; sales 650 hhds Cuba at 12¼@12½c. Molasses steady; sales 140 hhds Cuba at 53c.

Hops quiet at 10@50c for American.

Petroleum firm, at 12½c for crude, and 26¾@27c for refined bonded.

Coal unchanged.

Leather—Hemlock sole quiet and very firm at 27@28c for Buenos Ayres light weights.

Wool without decided change; sales 360,000 lbs at 45@58c for domestic fleece, and 31@50c for pulled.

Pork decidedly firmer and in fair demand; sales 3,350 bbls at $28 37@28 87 for new mess, closing at $28 87 cash; $27@27 50 for old do, closing at $27 25 regular; $22 75@23 25 for prime, and $25 50 for prime mess. Beef firm; sales 425 bbls at $15@20 50 for new plain mess, and $20 50@25 for new extra mess; 210 tierces at $36@39 for prime mess, and $41@44 for India mess. Beef hams nominal. Cut meats steady and less active; sales 320 packages at 13¾@13½c for shoulders, and 16¾@18c for hams. Middles firm; sales 180 boxes at 14½c for Cumberland cut, 15½c for short ribbed, and 17¼c for short clear. Lard quiet and steady; sales 49 bbls at 18@18¾c; small lots at 18¾@18⅞c.

Butter steady at 20@40c for Ohio, and 50@53c for State. Cheese firm at 13@17c.

Freights to Liverpool are quiet and without decided change.

LATEST MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 25—5 P. M.

Flour quiet and a shade easier for low grades.

Wheat very firm and quiet, with some export demand for No 2 spring to arrive. Rye scarce and very firm, with small sales Western at $2 25@2 30, and something doing in Western to arrive, on private terms. Oats dull and heavy at 84½@85c for Western in store. Corn dull, at $1 15@1 17 for new mixed Western afloat and $1 18@1 18½ for old mixed Western delivered.

Pork quiet and firm at $28 87½@29 cash and regular, for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm and in fair demand. Bacon quiet and firm, at 14½c for Cumberland cut. Lard quiet, at 18¾@18⅞c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Eggs firm at 24c.

Review of the New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 25—P. M.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent, the latter being the general rate. During the latter part of the day and before the close it was impossible to lend balances at 5 per cent. Prime paper passes freely at 7@8 per cent.

Sterling dull at 109⅞@110 for prime bills.

Gold opened at 138⅞ and closed at 139@139⅛. Loans were made at 4@5 per cent per annum and 1-32 per cent for carrying to Monday, but the last transactions were flat.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$252,314,617
Decrease	1,506,369
Specie	14,944,547
Decrease	1,842,095
Circulation	34,227,624
Increase	9,043
Deposits	31,237,625
Decrease	1,525,034
Legal-tenders	53,866,757
Increase	3,033,997

The Assistant Treasurer to-day sold a moderate amount of gold and was bidding 107 for 7-30 notes, but large lots could be sold at a higher rate on the street, which prevented the Treasury from getting any.

Export of gold to-day, $191,675; for the week, $1,867,291.

Governments strong and active, with considerable activity on 5-20s of '67, 10-40s, and 7-30s.

Henry Clews & Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 prices:

Coup. of '81	112¼@113	Coup. '65 (new)	108⅜@108½
Coup of '62	111¼@111⅜	Coup. '67	109@109⅛
Coup. of '64	110½@110⅝	10-40s	102½@102⅝
Coup. of '65	110½@110⅝	7-30s	107⅝@107¾

The railway market is buoyant, active, and higher. Illinois Central sold up to 126½, with heavy dealings; Erie touched 71½. Western shares all firm, and generally higher, particularly Rock Island, Northwestern preferred, and Wabash. Border State bonds, miscellaneous and express shares steady. The borrowing demand for New York Central was very active throughout the day, owing to the large uncovered short interest in stock, and loans were flat.

The following are the closing prices at 5:30 P. M.:

Canton	48¾@49	Wabash	50¾@51
Cumberland	32@33	St. Paul	63@63½
Quicksilver	26½@26¾	St. Paul pr'f'd	76@76¼
Mariposa	7@8	Mich. Cen	115⅛@115¼
Pacific Mail	93⅝@94	Mich. South	89⅞@90
Atlantic Mail	30@34	Ill. Cen	143@144
West'n Union	37@37⅛	Pittsburg	81½@81⅝
N. Y. Central	126@126⅛	Toledo	104½@104¾
Erie	70⅝@70⅞	R. I.	94⅛@94¼
do preferred	74½@75	Northwestern	61¾@62
Hudson	136@136½	do pref'd	74⅝@74¾
Harlem	120@120½	Ft. W	102⅞@103
do pf'd	129	Hart. & Erie	14¾@15
Reading	90⅝@90¾	C. & A	127
Ohio Cert's	31¼@31½		

Express shares:

Wells	28@28¼	U. S	59⅞@60
American	59⅝@59¾	Merchants	31⅛@31¼
Adams	61⅛@61½		

Border State Bonds:

Missouri 6s	87⅝	New Tennessee	67¼

Mining shares dull: Quartz Hill, 110.

SUB-TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day	$1,868,513
For the week	10,595,993
Payments to-day	1,802,574
Payments for the week	8,502,049
Balance	106,848,822

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,137,196
General merchandise	4,419,368

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Dry goods market closed very dull but firmer for heavy brown sheetings, with a tendency toward higher rates. Appleton Indian head and all standard makes of this class are worth 18½c, although a few can be had yet of Appleton brand at 18c; Stark A sheetings have been selling this forenoon at 17½c but are now worth 18c; jobbers were selling goods to-day at prices lower than they can replace them; all standard prints steady at 14@15c; delaines remain depressed, and some of the mills are putting their machinery on other goods as they are losing money; cotton and wool being on the rise goods must advance as stocks are smaller than generally believed.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 25.

Flour and wheat firm, but prices unchanged.

Corn in demand, and prices higher; ear, 91@92c; shelled, 94c. Oats firmer, supply light, and prices higher, closing at 80c for No. 1. Rye firm, but quiet; No. 1 held at $2 10. Barley unchanged, and firm.

Cotton firmer, holders asking 31c; but this rate being above the views of buyers there was nothing done.

Tobacco firm, and the demand good.

Whisky unchanged.

Provisions firmer, but the demand is not active. Mess pork, $28. Lard held at 18c, but there was not much demand, and not enough done to establish quotations. Bulk meats held firmly at 12½c and 15c for shoulders and sides; but these rates were ¼c above the views of buyers. Bacon firm, but quiet; shoulders, 13¼c; clear rib sides, 16¼@16½c, and clear 17¼@17½c, the outside rates being those asked. There is a good demand for sugar-cured hams at 19½@20c.

Butter dull at 30@35c for Western, and 38@40c for choice yellow.

Eggs firmer, and in demand, at 21@22c.

Groceries unchanged and firm.

Linseed Oil $1 14, and dull. Lard oil, $1 40@1 45.

Beef cattle scarce, and in demand at $5 50@8 50.

Hogs firm at 9@9 ½c for fat.

Gold firm at 138⅛ buying.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 25.

Flour in good shipping and demand firmer; sales at $8 62½@11 15 for spring extra.

Wheat in good speculative demand and fair shipping inquiry at ½@1c higher; sales, No. 1 at $2 17½@2 18, and No. 2 at $2 04½@2 07¼, closing steady and firm at $2 07 for No. 2.

Corn fairly active; sales, No. 1 at 85½@87½c; No. 2 at 83½@84c; new at 83¾@84½c, and rejected at 81¼@83¼c, closing at 85¼@85½c for No. 1, and 84@84½c for rejected. Oats quiet, 1c lower; sales at 61¾@62¾c for regular and fresh receipts, closing as 62¼c for regular. Rye steady and quiet at $1 87@1 90 in store. Barley inactive and nominally unchanged.

Provisions firmer.

Mess Pork active, 50@57c per bbl higher; sales, $27 75@28. Lard quiet and firmer, ½c higher; sales at 17¾c. Dry salted shoulders at 11¾@12c. Sweet pickled hams steady and firm, 16¾@17c.

Live hogs opened more active and closed dull and easier; sales at $9 25@9 45 for light to good smooth lots. Beef cattle dull; sales $6 12½@7 50 for medium to fair.

Receipts 7,435 bbls flour; 12,460 bushels wheat; 82,423 bushels corn; 33,694 bushels oats; 2,252 live hogs.

Shipments, 4,971 bbls flour; 19,274 bushels wheat; 57,998 bushels corn; 2,800 bushels oats; 3,641 live hogs.

Freights more active, 1@2c higher: 8c for corn and 11c for wheat to Buffalo.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.

Tobacco unchanged.

Cotton firm at 30c.

Hemp unchanged.

Flour dull unchanged and very little doing.

Wheat active and stiff, at 2 60@2 80 for winter; $2 05@2 15 for spring. Corn dull and lower, at 88@87c. Oats firm at 70@73c. Rye steady at $1 82@1 85. Barley at $2 60@2 70.

Provisions firm and tending upward: pork sold at $28 00. Bacon, shoulders at 13⅛@13½c; clear sides at 17½@18c. Lard firm, at 18c for prime kettle.

Live stock unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls; wheat, 17,400 bush; corn, 21,300 bush; oats, 9,580 bush; barley, 800 bush; rye, 100 bush.

Weather—rained all day.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Clover-seed 5@6c per lb; flaxseed $2 90.

Flour very firm and active.

Wheat is in good demand; red $3; white $3 15@3 25. Rye $2 10@2 26. Corn is in good demand; sales of 5,000 bushels yellow at $1 23; mixed Western $1 22. Oats steady at 85c for heavy Western.

Provision unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 25.

Flour unchanged.

Wheat firm; red, $2 90@3 18. Corn dull at $1 08@1 10; yellow firm at $1 20@1 22. Oats dull; Western, 80c. Rye firm at $2 10@2 17.

Pork firm; mess, $28 25@28 50. Bacon unchanged. Lard firm at 19¼@19½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 25.

Cotton firm at 31½@32c. Receipts 105 bales; exports 66 bales.

Flour nominal. Bacon shoulders, 13½c; clear sides, 18½c; bulk shoulders, 12½c; clear rib sides, 16½c. Lard unchanged.

Corn 97c; oats 75@80c; Hay $17@18; bran $24.

STEAMBOATS.

For Vicksburg and New Orleans.

JOHN KILGOUR......JOHN G. BENSON, Master.
M. G. BAILEY, Clerk.

Will leave as above on Tuesday the 28th inst, at 5 o'clock P. M. from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents,
ap25 No. 44 Wall street.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

INDIANA..........RUBE NEAL, Master.

Will leave on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN & CO.,
ap25 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

LADY GRACE..........WM. C. WATTS, Master.
D. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents,
ap25 No. 44 Wall street.

Louisville and Green River Packet Co.

Steamer Falls City,

Leaves Louisville every Wednesday at 5 P. M. from City Wharf; returning leaves Bowling Green every Saturday at 10 A. M., doing all way business at packet prices. For freight or passage apply on board or to
H. C. MURRELL, President and Sup't., or
THOMAS SMALL, Agent,
ap5 dtf No. 16 Fourth street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Fare $3 50, including Meals & State-room

ONE DOLLAR LESS THAN BY RAILROAD.

United States Mail Morning Line at 9 A. M., one of the Magnificent Steamers,

MAJOR ANDERSON,	GENERAL BUELL,
R. M. WADE, Master.	E. P. CRIDER, Master.

Landing at all Intermediate Points.

Evening Line at 3 P. M., one of the new and splendid Double-decked Palace Steamers,

UNITED STATES,	AMERICA,
F. CARTER, Master.	D. WHITTEN, Master.

Landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board steamers for all points East.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf boat, foot of Third street.
ja29 JOE CAMPION, Agent.

AUGUST ELECTION.

JOHN C. NAUTS,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR

MARSHAL

OF THE LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

f10 dte

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

HENRY J. STITES is a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas at the ensuing election. m24 dte

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

GEO. C. ROGERS is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Judge in the 4th Judicial District. m24 d&wte

MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.

We are authorized to announce ANDY J. MUSSELMAN as an independent candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the August election. f24 dtf

We are authorized to announce J. B. PARKS as a candidate at the next August election for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. ja1 dtf

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

Editors of Louisville Journal:

Please announce me a candidate, at the ensuing August election, for the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court.

Jan. 6, 1868—dte T. B. COCHRAN.

CHANCERY COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES J. CLARKE as a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. mr19

We are authorized to announce THOMAS W. THOMPSON as a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. f19 dte

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

JNO. S. CAIN is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court at August election. j10 dte

JACK SARGENT is a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk at August election. j9 dte*

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN M MARTIN a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, subject to the decision of a convention. j9 dte

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

H. W. BRUCE is a candidate for Circuit Court Judge in the 9th Judicial District, composed of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, and Bullitt counties. j11 dte

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

J. R. DUPUY is a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in this district. d20te

We are authorized to announce L. H. NOBLE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for the 5th Judicial District at the ensuing August election. j15 dtm*

J. D. HARRINGTON is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this Judicial district, subject to a decision of a Democratic Convention. m2 dtf

J. M. WRIGHT is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this district. d27 dte

PHIL. LEE is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this district. d22 dtf

BUSINESS CHANGES.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

JOHN B. DAVIES,

SUCCESSOR TO DAVIES & CO.,

MANUFACTURER of MARINE Land, and Portable Steam Engines; Grist and Saw Mill Machinery; Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws; Boilers, Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions; Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings; Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.,

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,
j4 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

BANK ELECTIONS.

The Commercial Bank of Kentucky,

PADUCAH, April 2, 1868.

BANK NOTICE.—The regular or annual election by the Stockholders of this Bank for Directors to the parent Bank and Branches for the ensuing year will be held on the 4th day of May next, at the Directors' room of the parent Bank in Paducah, being first Monday.
a5 dim JAS. L. DALLAM, Cashier.

Bank of Kentucky,

LOUISVILLE, April 4, 1868

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky will be held at their Banking house in this city on Monday May 4, 1868, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.
a4 dtd THOMAS L. BARRET, Cash'r.

BANK NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Louisville will take place on Monday, 4th May next, at the Banking-house in this city, when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.
a3 dtMay4 CHAS. TILDEN, Cash'r.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

National Telegraph Company

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.

Franchises Conferred by the National Telegraph Law passed by Congress at its recent Session, and approved July 24, 1866.

CAPITAL STOCK $10,000,000,

In 100,000 Shares. Par Value $100 each.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

PRESIDENT	GEORGE B. SENTER.
VICE-PRESIDENT	ROBERT SQUIRES.
TREASURER	FREDERICK PRENTICE.
SECRETARY	GEORGE B. WALTER.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT	ELL N. KEYES.
ENGINEER	EDWARD W. SERRELL.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE B. SENTER.	THOMAS EWING, jr.
BEN. HOLLADAY.	CHAS. T. SHERMAN.
BENJAMIN E. SMITH.	ELL N. KEYES.
ROBERT SQUIRES.	FRED'K PRENTICE.
GEORGE B. WALTER.	JONATHAN S. BUELL.
JOHN COON.	EDW'D W. SERRELL.
WILLIAM CUMBACK.	CHARLES W. NOBLE.
JNO. M. JAYCOX.	WILLIS PHELPS.
JACOB GOULD.	ERASTUS CORNING, jr.
ISAIAH BLOOD.	HARV. M. THOMPSON.
GEORGE S. FROST.	THEODORE F. HALL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BEN. HOLLADAY.	FRED'K PRENTICE.
GEORGE B. SENTER.	GEORGE B. WALTER.
ROBERT SQUIRES.	ISAIAH BLOOD.
JNO. M. JAYCOX.	CHARLES W. NOBLE.

ERASTUS CORNING, jr.

Principal Office of the Company 64 Broadway, New York. Rooms Nos. 36, 37, and 38.

PROSPECTUS.

It will be seen by the statement herein contained that the organization of this Company was a necessity growing out of the commercial and business wants of the country imperatively demanding an increase of telegraph facilities at reasonable rates.

I.

COMPETITION VERSUS MONOPOLY.

The whole telegraph system of the United States is now in the hands of one company. The evils inseparable from such a gigantic and dangerous monopoly are already numerous and increasing. Relief can be found only in legitimate competition.

II.

DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK.

It is proposed that the benefits of this Company shall be enjoyed, not by a few favored persons, but *by the business men of the country*, whose interest it is designed to promote, and whose liberal patronage will insure its success. To this end it is decided to place the Stock at all commercial points. It will be distributed to Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and others in limited amounts.

III.

THE CAPITAL STOCK

Is TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, divided into shares of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.

IV

CALL—HOW TO BE MADE.

One per cent of the Stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the one per cent is paid until the entire capital stock shall have been subscribed.

V.

ACTUAL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The Company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF WIRE, which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

VI.

DIVIDENDS.

In all cases the net earnings of this Company will be applied to the payment of dividends on its Capital Stock, and in no event will earnings be diverted to the construction of new lines.

VII

INCOME.

With the Stock in the hands of the active business men of the country, exerting their influence to augment its business, and with a range of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF WIRE equipped and in operation, the Company believe that, at reasonable rates, the business will pay liberal dividends on its ENTIRE CAPITAL STOCK.

VIII.

REASONS FOR THIS BELIEF

May be found in the enormous profits of every considerable telegraph line now operated on this continent. The present telegraph monopoly has "WATERED" its Stock to the extent of over ONE THOUSAND PER CENT on the amount paid in; and still it pays, on the stock thus inflated, satisfactory dividends. Our Company will duplicate all the remunerative lines now operated by the monopoly, and subscribers will pay for our Stock only the exact cost of our lines.

IX.

ADDITIONAL REASONS.

The existing telegraph monopolies have never sought to supply adequately the demand for the use of the telegraph, much less have they attempted to stimulate such demand by an increase of facilities and a reduction of rates. While their facilities have remained about constant, their rates have steadily advanced, until the use of the telegraph has come to be a prodigious tax upon the commercial resources of the country, and a serious check upon the operations of business men, limiting the amount of their business to their restricted facilities.

X.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND LOWER RATES.

Every intelligent man knows that an enterprise founded upon the necessities of trade has a healthier and more durable basis when it aims to do a constantly increasing business at fair rates than when it does merely a restricted business at exorbitant and exacting rates. The success of cheap postage in Europe and America seems never to have been thought of by the telegraph monopolists. It is believed that if ten times the present telegraphic facilities were furnished to the public at one-tenth of the present rates, the increase of business would justify the change.

XI.

OUR PROPOSED TELEGRAPHIC RANGE.

Trunk lines throughout the UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES, which shall ultimately connect with lines to EUROPE, ASIA, AND SOUTH AMERICA.

XII.

WHEN TO BE DONE.

Within one year from the time the Capital Stock is subscribed, the Company expect to have finished TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILES of wires of the best materials, equipped with instruments of the latest improvement, and the whole range in successful operation.

XIII.

CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS.

It is provided that every Stockholder, in addition to his regular dividends, shall receive an equitable rebate on the amount of business furnished by himself, payable annually; thus, the Stock being widely distributed, and every Stockholder having a special interest to augment the business of the Company, success is deemed inevitable.

XIV.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECTORS.

To secure in the management an equitable representation of the Stockholders throughout the country, the large commercial centers will be represented in its Board of Directors, and local agents will be appointed on the recommendation of the Stockholders in the various localities, and the operations of the Company has become general in its management as well as its business.

XV.

THE COMPANY PERMANENT.

Heretofore every new telegraphic enterprise has sooner or later been absorbed by the dominant monopoly; but the third section of the act of Congress which confers upon this Company its valuable franchises absolutely requires it to maintain a separate and independent existence. [See the Act below.]

XVI.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

Under it telegraphic companies have been organized by a few wealthy capitalists; these companies have been consolidated under one Board of Management; they are made up of opposition companies, with parallel, lateral, and useless routes, costly to maintain. Their liabilities are heavy, and they employ a multiplicity of officers who receive large salaries; *yet they pay large dividends*. With their Capital Stock largely *watered*, amounting now in the aggregate to *Forty-two Millions of Dollars*, they seek to monopolize the business at exorbitant rates, and thus benefit the few at the expense of many.

XVII.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE.

The Shareholders in this organization will be many times more numerous than those of any other telegraph company, and will be interested in its business and success. We shall establish only direct trunk routes required by the business of the country. We shall incur no liabilities beyond our means in the treasury; and we hope by energy, economy, dispatch, and careful management, to be enabled to compete successfully with the present consolidated monopoly, and to furnish the public cheaper and better facilities of telegraphic communication.

XVIII.

THE PROSPECT.

The business of telegraphing is in its infancy. It must rapidly increase in the immediate future and yield still greater returns. The business of the Southern States having been suspended during the war will soon be re-established. Lines of telegraph are projected and in process of construction to Europe, Asia, and South America, which when completed, will at once materially add to the telegraph business of the country. The proposed routes of our range are annually becoming more and more populous. Cheaper rates and more rapid, certain, and reliable facilities will greatly popularize the telegraph and insure its substitution for the mails for the purpose of current commercial correspondence. All these considerations point to our future as an important one, and plainly show that this is the golden opportunity for inaugurating a telegraphic enterprise of the character and magnitude of the one now proposed.

XIX.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGE.

On the application of THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Congress at its recent session enacted THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH LAW, which is printed herewith. The existing consolidated monopoly opposed the passage of this law with all the influence and power it could command, but the public interest prevailed, and we have now a national recognition of the importance of our enterprise with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company.

The NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY fully accepted the terms of the Law, July 30th, 1866, by filing their written acceptance with the Postmaster-General of the United States.

☞ Subscribers should in all cases transmit funds to the Treasurer of this Company, FREDERICK PRENTICE, Esq., No. 26 Pine street, who will send by return mail receipts for the same. All other communications should be directed to GEORGE B. WALTER, Secretary, National Telegraph Company, 64 Broadway, N. Y.

Whenever subscribers desire so to do, they can pay at once thirty-five per cent on the full amount of their subscriptions and receive certificates of Stock issued by the Company; and in all cases where thirty-five per cent has been paid in, and the Treasurer's receipts returned, certificates will be issued to the holders of the receipts, or their order.

Your attention is called to the papers accompanying this, and a prompt response is necessary to ensure a certain participation in the benefits of this organization.

Extract from United States Statutes at large, Vol. 10, page 249, as follows:

An Act to establish certain Post Roads and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1853.

Page 255, Sec. 3d.—And be it further enacted, that all Railroads and parts of Railroads, which are now or may hereafter be in operation, be, and the same are hereby declared to be Post Roads.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH LAW.

AN ACT

To aid in the Construction of Telegraph Lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any Telegraph Company now organized or which may hereafter be organized, under the laws of any State in this Union, shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines of telegraph through and over any portion of the public domain of the United States, over and along any of the military or post routes of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by act of Congress, and over, under, or across the navigable streams or waters of the United States: *Provided*, That such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to obstruct the navigation of such streams and waters, or interfere with the ordinary travel on such military or post roads. And any of said companies shall have the right to take and use from such public lands the necessary stone, timber, and other materials for its posts, piers, stations, and other needful uses in the construction, maintenance, and operation of said lines of telegraph, and may pre-empt and use such portion of the unoccupied public lands subject to pre-emption through which its said lines of telegraph may be located as may be necessary for its stations, not exceeding forty acres for each station; but such stations shall not be within fifteen miles of each other.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That telegraphic communications between the several Departments of the Government of the United States and their officers and agents shall, in their transmission over the lines of any of said Companies, have priority over all other business, and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any Company acting under this act to any corporation, association, or person: *Provided, however*, That the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property, and effects of any or all of said Companies at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster-General of the United States, two by the Company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That before any Telegraph Company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by this act, such Company shall file their written acceptance with the Postmaster-General of the restrictions and obligations imposed by this act.

Approved, July 24th, 1866.

Stock may now be subscribed in this Company at their office in the city of New York, or at 208 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
m9 d28 AUGUSTUS BARNES, Agent.

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J. CHESLEY, ... Proprietor.

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Telegraph Office, Billiard Halls, and Cafe on the first floor. LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.
Feb. 5, 1868.—d3m

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LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

AND

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RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after April 26th, 1868, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	6:35 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	5:30 P. M.	4:00 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	3:45 A. M.	11:10 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:15 A. M.	5:30 P. M.

The 6:30 P. M. train connects at Humboldt and Memphis for all points South.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 8:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 8:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:55 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, and Crab Orchard, connecting by stage for all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:40 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuel's Station with stages for Fairfield and Bloomfield.

The 6:30 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily; the 6:35 A. M. train daily except Sunday.

Bardstown and Knoxville Branch trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
jy8 dtf Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.

Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington

RAILROADS.

ON and after April 20th, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 A.M., 2:30 P.M., & 5:15 P.M.

Arrive..........at 8:10 A. M., 10:35 A. M., & 7:00 P. M.

The 6:00 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville.

Fare through $2 25. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

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PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern Cities **11 hours in advance** of passengers leaving same day on U. S. Mailboats.

Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville Depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

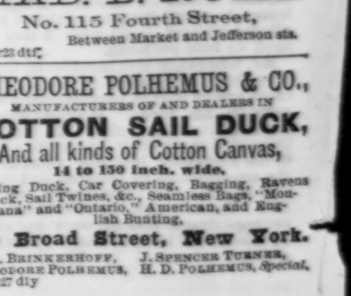
Depart.	Arrive.
5:30 A.M. daily exc. Sun.	6:00 A M. daily.
1:30 P. M. daily.	7:15 A.M. daily exc. Sun.
9:30 P.M. daily	4:15 P.M. daily
	11:00 P.M. " "

☞ Baggage checked through to all principal points.

☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ For condensed through time tables and connections see small bills, and call at Company's office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER, General Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., July 1, 1867. jy4 dt

Falls City Terra Cotta Works.



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